

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VI.—NO. 33.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1895.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc.
Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.
Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, Etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Land Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

W. J. NELSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer. Room 10, Aberdeen House, River St. E., Moose Jaw.

JOHNSTONE & JONES, Barristers, Solicitors, Advocates, Etc.
Offices: Cor. South By. & Ross Sts., Regina.
T. C. JOHNSTONE. FORD JONES, B.A.

A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M.
Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

D. R. P. F. SIZE, Surgeon Dentist.
Will visit Moose Jaw on the 29th and 30th of each month. Feb. 28th of month. Satisfaction given both in workmanship and prices.
Twelve years professional practice in Ontario, Manitoba and the N. W. Territories.

W. D. COWAN, L.D.S., D.D.S., Surgeon-Dentist, of Regina, (graduate of the oldest Dental College in the world), visits Moose Jaw staying at the Dining Hall on the first Monday and following Tuesday of every month.

SEYMOUR GREEN, Insurance agent; 15 Jasper Marriage License; School Debentures long; Homestead entries made; Full list of all lands open for entry in the Moose Jaw District; Farms for sale with from 50 to 200 acres under cultivation, easy payments; C. P. R. and Hudson Bay lands for sale. Money to Loan.

I. O. F., Court Moose Jaw. No. 109, holds its regular meeting in Russell Hall, on the last Tuesday in each month, at 8 o'clock p.m. Every member is requested to attend.
Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, February 29th.
C. D. J. Christie, C.E. H. F. Dreyer, R.A.

X'mas 1894,
New Years 1895

Now is the winter of our discontent, but notwithstanding should you require any articles in our lines, namely,

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, the pick of the choicest brands selected from the markets of both hemispheres, call on or write to

OCTAVIUS FIELD.
Terms Cash.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL, RIVER STREET, WEST.

Thoroughly refitted and renovated in every department. House refurnished throughout.

ROOMS LIGHTED WITH ELECTRICITY.

First class Liquors and Cigars. Every convenience for the travelling public.

J. H. KERN, PROP.

Lumber

Coal and wood is what every one must have at this time of the year and we can supply wood both at the right prices. Cord wood or cut into stove lengths. The celebrated Hensard Mine coal. Souris Coal, the most economical fuel on the market. Just the thing for these hard times; to try it is to be convinced.

E. Simpson & Co.

STOCKTAKING.

Special CASH Prices for the Next 10 Days.

We offer our stock of fancy china, steel toilet sets, tea and coffee pots, rice and fruit boilers, children's sets, plate cup and saucers at

ACTUAL COST.

These are fine goods and will last a lifetime.

20% DISCOUNT off plated ware, table and pocket cutlery, carving and children's sets, skates, fancy clocks, hand painted stand lamps, fancy hall lamps, lamp shades and the celebrated Mammoth Store lamps, equal in every respect to the Pittsburg.

15% DISCOUNT off artisan's and mechanic's tools, general lines of tinware and painter's supplies.

Ten Days Only.

E. A. BAKER & COY.

I. M. CHALMERS.

During the month of **JANUARY** we will offer our entire stock of Dry Goods, Gent's Furnishing, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Etc.

AT : ACTUAL : COST : FOR : CASH : ONLY.

This is undoubtedly the Greatest Offer of the Season.

See the bargains.

We are offering the best of goods at prices that will surprise the most fastidious. Certain lines we almost give away.

SHIP YOUR Furs, Hides, Pelts, Wool, Etc.,

JAS. M. MILLAN & CO., 200-212 1ST AVE, NORTH, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Goods bought right out; no commission charged. Shipping tags furnished free upon request. Fair selection; immediate return. There is no duty on raw furs or turps. Any other goods we handle.

Write for Circular Giving Latest Market Prices.

ANTHRACITE COAL



Furnace size, \$9.50
Stove size, 9.50

All orders must be accompanied with the Cash or coal will not be delivered.

WILSON & McDONALD.

T. W. ROBINSON.



Great CASH CLEARING Sale

Still going on, and judging from the big increase in our Cash Sales and the amount of goods going out, we are pleased to note that our customers appreciate and are taking advantage of the

Great Bargains

that are to be had in those reduced goods, and still we keep adding to them: any odd line goes to the centre table. Also that we do not believe in carrying goods over from one season to another. Clear them out at cost and even less in some cases.

Of course the idea is to reduce our liabilities, make use of the money and make room for next season's goods, and by so doing we are helping ourselves and also giving our customers equal benefits.



We have a few

MEN'S FUR COATS

left and two Ladies Fur Jackets which are specially low, also Fur Caps 25 per cent. discount for cash.

Men's Footwear

at a great reduction. You need a pair of those Moscow Felts reduced from \$5.00 to \$3.75 to clear the balance out. Just the thing for railroad men. All kinds of winter footwear, some lines a great reduction on them, Ladies' skating shoes lined \$3.00 for \$2.25.

We would invite you to call and inspect those great bargain centres, we are satisfied you will find something there that you need and the price will sell. We have thrown out a few lines of men's heavy tweed pants from \$2.50 to \$3.00 for only \$1.85.

See Our 25 and 50 Cent Crockery Tables.

A look through will enlighten you to talk with your neighbor of the great bargains to be had at

T. W. Robinson's

BUSINESS MEETING.

THE NEW COUNCIL TAKES HOLD WITH VIGOR.

An Assessor and Auditors Appointed—Collector Instructed to New to the Line—Public Weigh Scales Moved.

On Monday evening the regular meeting of the town council was held in the clerk's office. Present, Mayor Newland, Councillors Ferguson, Campbell, Kent, Wilcox, Wilson and Field. Accounts and communications were read.

Applications for pound keeper were received from Alex. McDonald, and for sashmanship from Gen. Wallace, J. E. Annable, Seymour Green and O. B. Fysh.

Moved by Coun. Wilcox, seconded by Coun. Kent, That applications for town inspectorship be filed and that the present inspector be retained at same salary as last year at pleasure of council. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Wilson, seconded by Coun. Ferguson, That J. E. Annable be assessor for 1895 at a salary the same as last year. Carried.

The Finance Committee recommended payment of the following accounts: Walter Scott \$3.00, Salvation Army \$2.00, R. Bogue 85 cents, M. J. MacLeod \$2.00, School Board \$300.00, also instructed clerk to procure necessary stationery and supplies for use of council. Adopted.

Coun. Wilcox gave notice to introduce a by-law confirming the appointment of J. E. Annable as assessor for 1895.

Coun. Campbell gave notice to introduce a by-law at the next regular meeting of the council, to authorize the purchase and control of a public weigh scale, and if necessary to buy land and erect buildings for same.

Chairman Wilson of the Health Committee reported on the condition of the Armstrong family.

Moved by Coun. Wilcox, seconded by Coun. Wilson, That the chairman of the Health and Relief bring in a written report at next meeting of expenses re Armstrong children, and that he notify Mr. West that one month from date this council will cease paying anything. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Campbell, seconded by Coun. Kent, That the Finance Committee be instructed to rent the balance of the lot next to town hall and weigh scales thereon for six dollars per month for three months from Feb. 18th, 1895, for the use of the town. Decided in the negative.

Moved by Coun. Wilcox, seconded by Coun. Wilson, That a lock be procured for press in clerk's office, and the same be put on as soon as possible. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Wilcox, seconded by Coun. Kent, That the tax collector be instructed to turn in all taxes collected to date to treasurer and that returns be made every week; and that he appear before the council at next regular meeting to give any information required. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Ferguson, seconded by Coun. Campbell, That the council revert back to order of business No. 6. Carried.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS.

Moved by Coun. Field, seconded by Coun. Wilcox, That John Franks and John Rutherford be appointed auditors for 1895.

In Amendment, Moved by Coun. Ferguson, seconded by Coun. Campbell, That John Rutherford and R. Bogue be appointed auditors for 1895. Amendment carried.

INQUIRIES.

Coun. Wilcox:—What indebtedness exists between the Board of Trade and Council? and, if any, what security does the Council hold for the same? Is there a letter book kept by the Clerk? What amount of rent is now due on town buildings?

Moved by Coun. Wilcox, seconded by Coun. Field, That the Treasurer be instructed to furnish a statement at next meeting showing amount due for rent, if any, on town hall buildings; and also say if any amount is due the town from Board of Trade and give amount and security, if any, held. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Wilcox, seconded by Coun. Campbell, That the Inspector be instructed to see that all boarding houses, livery stables, drays, water carts, refreshment houses, and billiard tables have procured licenses for 1895, and if not to notify proprietors that they will be prosecuted unless they procure them at once. Carried.

Coun. Wilcox gave notice to introduce a By-Law to confirm the appointment of two auditors to audit 1894 business, at the next regular meeting.

Collector Wallace asked for instructions re collection of taxes, and received imperative orders to collect forthwith and return the roll according to law before the first of March.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Patrons of Industry of Western Manitoba go into convention at Regina on 14th February to nominate a candidate to oppose Nicholas Flood Davis in the forthcoming election.

The terrible disaster that overwhelmed the German steamer Elbe, and over three hundred of her passengers, awakens meditation upon "the dangers of the deep." There can be no doubt that after the collision there occurred a panic which affected at least part of the ship's crew and officers; and the work of lowering the boats and distributing life preservers became a scramble in which everyone fought for himself, with the result that only some twenty survivors are left to tell the tale.

The Empire, it is reported, will cease to exist. On Saturday last the entire staff, including Mr. Creighton, the manager, were given a week's notice of dismissal. The Mail will again become an acknowledged supporter of the Government and will be known as The Mail-Empire. Ever since the performance of the obsequies of the much-mourned Chronicle of Moose Jaw, a lonesome and hopeless ring has been noticeable in the tone of The Empire, indicating inconceivable grief over the taking-off of its little sister, and pre-aging a speedy following of the elder one to that mourn from which no traveller returns.

By Judge Rouleau's decision in the West Calgary election protest, it is declared that the irregular attendance of the deputy returning officer at the Roebuck polling station, invalidated the poll in that division, and the Judge directed that a new poll should be taken at that station. This was recognized as tantamount to giving the seat to Critchley, who, it is believed, can now carry the division by a good majority. But Mr. Lucas has sprung a coup. He has resigned his seat, which, being the declared member, it is his privilege to do; and in this circumstance it appears that West Calgary is thrown open for a new election.

Against the appointment of J. K. Strachan of Winnipeg to the management of the Territorial exhibition, made by Lieut. Governor Mackintosh, the Qu'Appelle Progress makes a decided kick, arguing that there are dozens of men in the Territories quite capable of managing the fair. There may be, but it is probable that not a man lives in the Territories who is capable of managing an exhibition so well as Mr. Strachan. That is at least a reasonable assumption; and in our opinion His Honor was wise in refusing the post to those applicants whose chief qualification consisted in having been mixed up more or less in politics, and whose most earnest desire was to become possessed of the title of "Commissioner" with the comfortable salary attached.

Having experienced the necessity of having a Patron election bureau established, through whose instrumentality co-operative action might be taken in matters pertaining to the coming Dominion election in all the provinces wherein Patronism has been or may hereafter be established by the organization of a grand association, the Grand Board of Ontario has resolved, after conferring with the grand officers of Quebec and the North West, that an Election Board shall be established to consist of three members to be named by the Ontario Grand Board and two members to be named by each of the other Grand Boards. There being three grand associations now in existence, the Board will for the present consist of seven members, who will confer with each other by letter and in all probability have an early meeting for purposes of organization and consultation over the important matters in connection with the Dominion election. Onward is the Patron watchword.—The Sun.

Throughout the northern part of the Western Ontario peninsula an unusually heavy fall of snow last week demoralized train services on all lines.

THE FIELD OF LABOR.

Items of Interest to Workmen in all Industries.

Paragraphs Prepared for the Personal of People Who Find and Produce—What Workmen are Doing in All Parts of the World.

A bakers' national union is projected. Athens car drivers get 50 cents a day. Cincinnati gasfitters get \$3 to \$4 a day. Brooklyn trolley men want \$2.25 a day. New York stereotypers get \$4.50 a day. The headquarters of the Railroad Firemen's National Organization will be removed to Indianapolis.

The switchmen have organized a new international union and locals are being formed at all principal points.

In Hungary, where the Government owns the railroads, you can ride six miles for one cent. More socialism this.

The Actors' Protective Association of America have become attached to the American Federation of Labor.

A manual training school will be established by a St. Louis tobacco company for the benefit of its 3,000 employees.

The Indianapolis Allied Trades Council have been doing good work in forcing a proper recognition of the union label.

The Master Plumbers' Association of America are asking that plumbing inspectors be appointed in all large cities.

A federation of women's trade unions of England and America will be formed on the same lines as the American Federation of Labor.

The Attorney-General of Michigan, Mr. Ellis, has given a decision against the letting of prison labor in the penal institutions of that State by contract.

The labor organizations of New York have started an agitation to have all factories that employ female labor regularly inspected by female inspectors.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has discharged 400 of its employees on the three divisions of the road centering in this part (Baltimore) of the Ohio Valley. Lack of work is assigned as the cause.

In order to save the necessity of discharging 800 men from the Government departments at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, have been put on short time. Until March of next year the men will not be allowed to work on Saturdays.

A serious dispute in the coal trade has been averted by an amicable arrangement of the dispute which has been existing for some time between the coal-owners of West and South Yorkshire and their engine and boiler men on the question of wages.

Baltimore Federation of Labor is not in humor for non-sensical action. Two musical unions in that city are striving to bring their differences before the central body but have refused a hearing until they amalgamate and come up in proper shape.

The widows of the miners who lost their lives in the recent Albion colliery explosion, are holding indignation meetings and protesting to the Lord Mayor of London against the action of the Miners Provident Society in retaining £16,000 collected as a relief fund.

The central labor bodies of America are preparing bills for the prohibition of prison contract labor; for the prohibition of child-labor in factories and workshops; and for the compulsory education of children of all classes in kind of school best suited to the condition of parents and guardians.

The General Assembly of the K. of L. in Orleans, recently passed a resolution protesting against the issue of new bonds by the United States Government and characterizing the issue as a fraud and an outrage upon the toiling masses, in flagrant violation of existing laws and intended solely to bolster the money power and bondholding aristocracy.

At the recent meeting of the General Assembly of the K. of L., a resolution favoring the amalgamation of all the brewing associations into one organization of the Knights of Labor was referred to the Executive Board. The recommendation that the surface railroad employees of New York be reunited in one body of the knights of labor was adopted.

A document bearing the signatures of the Presidents of eight labor organizations was presented asking Congress to pass at once a 16 to 1 free coinage law. Among those signing were the recommendations are the chief officers—Knights of Labor, the Federation of Labor, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen and the United Mine Workers—all strong organizations with large memberships.

William H. Sayward, of Boston, Secretary of the National Association of Builders, says:—"The labor problem should not be approached by employers as a subject in which sympathy plays any part whatever. The employer is not such a superior person nor in his position so superior that he can adopt such a paternal style. The workmen have never applied to the employers for sympathy. It is solely justice that workmen demand. The only basis which is at all applicable is that of business. The interests of employer and workmen are not identical. Their relations are of the buyer and seller."

The New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company has advanced the wages of their miners at Pim and Sandy Creeks from \$5 to \$2 cents per ton, the men signing an agreement not to join any labor organization. The increase affects about 2,000 men. This company receives a differential rate of 6 cents, and it was decided to give this to the men.

Every article manufactured by prison labor robs the honest mechanic on the outside of that much revenue for the support of himself and family, prevents him from spending that much more with his merchant and groceryman, and deprives him of a proportionate amount of the comforts and necessities of life. Prison labor production is a premium upon crime, in which the



SIR PROVO WILLIAM PARRY WALLIS, R. N., G. C. R.

A CENTENARIAN WHO LED THE SPANONS TO VICTORY AGAINST THE CHESSPAKES IN 1813.

thief and outlaw fares better than the man who is honest and industrious, and must be abolished.

Since Monday morning the journeymen bakers of Amsterdam have been on strike. Bread has been scarce, and the master bakers have sold it today only under police protection. The strikers plundered several bakers' carts, scattered the loaves, threw stones at the police and smashed baker-house windows. Forty master bakers yielded to night, and their men returned to work, but the rest refused to treat with the men.

The most valuable work achieved by trades-unions never reaches the public knowledge. When a strike occurs almost everyone outside the unions is ready with research and advice. If they only knew of the scores of uprisings and difficulties that are checked, suppressed and brought to peaceable solution by the conservative sense and good management exercised in the spirit of true unionism, they would find reason for commendation instead of condemnation.

THE MONKEY IN THE MAN.

A Round Dozen Points of Resemblance shown by Human Babies.

To see the monkey in the man you have only to study the faces, bodies and habits of babies. Such is the theme of an article contributed by S. S. Buckman to the Nineteenth Century. The actions of children are, indeed, he says, like "ancient monuments of prehistoric times. The human infant is an interesting object of scientific research and even a cross baby should be calmly contemplated by the philosophic mind." Here are some of the numerous illustrations which Mr. Buckman gives to show how survival of our simian ancestry may be found by any nursery philosopher:

1. Monkeys are snub-nosed (simian). So are babies.

2. Babies have pouch-like cheeks. To judge from ecclesiastical monuments, this characteristic is supposed to be specially angelic. It is really monkey-like. Baby cheeks are the vestiges of cheek pouches, possessed for storing away food, as in orangutans, a monkey in which this habit of storing may be observed at the London zoological gardens, if visitors feed it.

3. At the base of the vertebral column babies have a deep circular depression. This is the mark of the monkey's tail.

4. Babies (as Dr. Louis Robinson has shown) have superior arm power and very short legs. So have monkeys.

5. Babies, in catching hold of anything don't use thumbs, but clasp it between the fingers and palm. This is the action of monkeys in going from branch to branch.

6. A baby can move any of its toes independently, and it can move them one by one. This is the action of monkeys as they climb.

7. As it grows older it loses this power and also the power of turning its ankle, but that it has such power over its muscles when young points to their hands as organs for picking up small objects, and who relied on their arms and hands for supporting their bodies.

8. Babies go to sleep on their stomachs with their limbs curled up under them—a survival from our four-footed ancestors.

9. Babies are rocked to sleep—an imitation of the swaying to-and-fro of the branches when our monkey ancestors lived. Even our nursery ditty, "Rock a-baby on the Tree Top," points back to the ancestral age.

10. The stair-climbing instinct of babies, like the tree-climbing propensity of boys points back to an arboreal age.

11. The fruit-stealing instinct is a survival from monkeydom.

12. Children are fond of picking up anything loose—be it a nut or a piece of bark from trees in order to search for insects.

13. Children are very fond of rollings. This points to the time when our ancestors had hairy bodies tenanted by parasites, and allayed the irritation by rolling.

He Didn't Want Much.

A Vienna paper recently contained the following advertisement: "A young prince, the owner of a lovely estate of great value, has the intention to marry. He seeks a handsome and intelligent girl of about 30 years of age, of good family, and with a dowry of not less than 3,000,000 guineas \$1,250,000. Apply," etc.

A Delicate Compliment.

Mr. Goodfellow—"Will you ask a blessing of Mr. Guest?"

Mr. Guest (casting his eye admiringly over the table)—"Really, my dear madam, it doesn't need it."

FIGHTING CHOLERA.

The British Soldier Can Fight Disease as Well as the Enemies of His Country.

An inspiring story of discipline and gallantry in most trying circumstances comes from Lucknow. On the 25th of July the first case of cholera appeared among the men of the First East Lancashire Regiment stationed at that place, and on the 25th the regiment was ordered into cholera camp. The same night the heaviest and longest rainfall known in years began, and soon the camp was transformed into one vast lake, the water being nearly two feet deep. The tents were being nearly two feet deep. The tents were being nearly two feet deep. The tents were being nearly two feet deep.

There is enough that is repugnant about the sober truth of Newgate treatment of the criminals that come within its walls without following the story of the prison where the authorities of Newgate had no jurisdiction, for preserved in the halls of the gloomy old prison are evidences in plenty of man's inhumanity to man.

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OLD NEWGATE.

IT HAS HELD THE CRIMINALS OF LONDON FOR 600 YEARS.

Horror of Prison Life in the Olden Days—The Butcher of a Hangman—Fees for Crappling, Eviscerating and Stilling Axes—Newgate Speaks.

The revival of the proposition to take down the great Newgate Prison has excited renewed interest in this famous house of detention and caused a general overhauling of the literature concerning it. One of the oldest as well as most remarkable of the English prisons, it long ago became typical of the old style of dealing with criminals, and the name, more than any other, recalls the pictures of the racks, the thumb-screw, and the days when every Friday saw its gang of condemned felons hanging, while a gaping crowd looked on and jeered at the cruel spectacle.

For Newgate has been a prison ever since the time when London had walls, and when these walls inclosed a space not more than sufficient to limit what is known as "the city" of today. A name is often more persistent than a feature of natural scenery, a statement that is illustrated scores of times by the names of places in England. The New Forest is still so called, although it was laid out by William the Conqueror; so Newgate commemorates a date not long after his reign, when the commerce of the City of London increased to such an extent that the gates already in existence were not adequate and a new gate had to be opened.

This was done, and, as was usual at that time, under the fortress that was built to command the entrance dungeons were made for the detention of evil-doers, and thus the gate house became also a prison. Time passed, and the prison fortress had various experiences; was torn down and rebuilt by Lord Mayor Whittington, was burned by the Lord Gordon rioters, was again rebuilt, was remodelled according to the modern ideas of what a prison ought to be, was made healthy in consequence of an epidemic of jail fever that broke out in its limits and spread over the neighborhood, and was finally almost abandoned, in consequence of the changes in the system of jurisprudence that favored other means of disposing of criminals rather than locking them up in solitude, to come out worse than when they went in.

There is enough that is repugnant about the sober truth of Newgate treatment of the criminals that come within its walls without following the story of the prison where the authorities of Newgate had no jurisdiction, for preserved in the halls of the gloomy old prison are evidences in plenty of man's inhumanity to man.

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chre, near Newgate, on the special condition that the spiritual interests of the condemned be closely looked after, which was done in two ways. The night before the execution the sexton of the church went at midnight to Newgate, and, armed with his bell and scroll, he rang the doors of the condemned cells, he rang the bell, and when assured that the prisoners were awake and listening, read the following exhortation:

All you that in the condemned hold do lie, Prepare you, for to-morrow you shall die; Watch all and pray, the hour is drawing near.

That you before the Almighty must appear; Examine well yourselves, in time repent, That you may not to eternal flames be sent; And when St. Sepulchre's bell to-morrow tolls.

The Lord above have mercy on your souls. After this cheerful recitation the sexton retired, having earned his money, a shilling for each performance, and on the morrow, when the procession of the condemned men started for Tyburn, the bell of St. Sepulchre's began tolling. As the gloomy cortege reached the church it halted while the clergyman came out and read or recited short prayers for the souls of the condemned, and thus earned his share of the bequest, 5 shillings for each batch of criminals for whom the prayer was repeated. Then the men, with the condemned, the rogues round their necks and sitting on their coffin if they were able to pay for those luxuries, moved on, escorted by a roaring mob, who cheered or insulted the unfortunates, and sometimes pelled them with stones, mud and filth, for an English mob was as rough on those days at a hanging as at a riot, and enjoyed the occasion a good deal more.

THE HANGMAN'S DUTIES. The sermon was, up to quite recently, a special feature of the Newgate exercises for the condemned. The exercises, however, are now but two chairs in position instead of the pews which formerly were placed in front of the pews, and which held nearly 100 persons, and were occasionally filled to their fullest capacity by the throng of poor creatures whom the mistaken justice of those cruel days sent to the gallows. The hangman was not allowed to get out of practice for want of victims, but hanging was not his sole occupation. It was his duty to keep the knives and shears in good condition for slitting the nooses and cutting off the lips of offenders and for cropping their hair. Cropping was a favorite mode of punishment in the palm days of Newgate, and the offender was given to understand that the strong arm of the King could reach him whether he had a head or not. Then the branding iron had to be kept in proper condition, for branding on the forehead, cheeks and hands was a matter of daily occurrence. Charges of 1 to 3 shillings for coals for the branding furnace were frequently received in the business accounts of Newgate, together with several entries more terrible still, of fagots for burning people to death. To judge from these records, over four horse loads of fagots were required to make a body sufficiently to comply with the law, and the common cost exceeded £2. A whip for chastising a criminal at the cart's tail cost 3 shillings, and for the executioner on such occasions the executioner received nothing. Three and sixpence was the fee for hanging a man, but when executions were more numerous the cost became too much for the gallows, and the fee rose to £20 for the year. For burning the books of a schismatic he got 6 pence; for branding a man on the cheek or hand, 10 pence, and for cropping the ears and nose together, 6 pence for each offender.

NEWGATE GHOSTS. One part of the Newgate inclosure is invested with special terrors for the superstitious, for in one of the yards, the stone flagging literally covers a mass of criminal bones. It was formerly the custom to bury the bodies of felons in this yard. A grave was dug beneath one of the flat stones; the body was then thrown in, covered with quick lime, and the stone replaced. As time passed the yard was thus used again and again, so that in the last interment of which an account was given, a solid, whitish mass of lime, decomposed human remains and bones were found beneath the covering stones. Such a place in such a prison might be supposed to be a favorite haunt of ghosts, and from time to time, stories of wandering spirits are told and find their way into the print. There is not a graveyard in London where the same phenomenon is not observable, and even in Westminster Abbey the mysterious lights that glow in the nave during the service of the dead are due, not to the spirits of the noble and brave, but to the decaying bodies beneath the pavement.

No long time will elapse ere Newgate will become as much of a reminiscence as Temple Bar. The mass of modern iron and steel has little regard for the relics of antiquity, and when the prison is taken down, one strong link that binds the present to the cruel past will be finally broken.

THE SPOT WHERE MONTGOMERY FELL. The plain black and white pine board on the face of the rock below the Quebec Citadel, that marks the scene of the heroic death of Gen. Richard Montgomery, on Dec. 31, 1775, will shortly be replaced by a suitable monument, provided by the generosity of his fellow countrymen. American visitors to Quebec, and especially the Montgomery Guards of Boston, who were with him in 1775, and a Chicago descendant of the General, who was a visitor in September last at the scene of

THE TIMES

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WALTER SCOTT, Editor and Proprietor.

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The Moose Jaw Times.

And what is writ, is writ—
Would it were worthier! —Byron.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1895.

THE SENATOR ON THINGS IN GENERAL

Like those rare, therefore notable, men in political circles, who never open their mouths but they say something, our friend Senator Perley never takes up his pen but he writes something that compels the interest of every reader; and THE TIMES considers itself fortunate in having by a stray reference to some remarks of his in respect to the Hudson's Bay Railway project and the affairs of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, drawn from the Senator some of his ideas to lay before our subscribers at first-hand.

To begin with, we must assure Senator Perley that he labors under an entire misapprehension in imputing to us a desire to cast ridicule upon him on any ground or under any pretext. We have too great respect for the weight of his personality and the thorough outspokenness of his manner, ever to attempt to poke fun at him. But to us who even are not a practical farmer, and have not, therefore, felt such direct personal effects of high freight rates and discrimination, as have the farmers of the North-West, it appeared unique, to say the least, to find one who is a practical farmer, and who must have felt the pinch of the high rates and discrimination, urging as the Senator did at Broadview, that we should not only cease grumbling about the rates, but apply our noses to the grindstone with greater force so that we might give the C.P.R. Co. some more bonus. A great part of his letter is devoted to a similar line of argument; then the mood changes, and the Senator not only states that there is cause for complaint, but that he has time and again protested against discriminating rates to the officials of the company. Does the Senator think that he is entitled to a monopoly of the business of protesting, or why does he reprimand the farmers for doing in their way just what he has done in his way?

In his glib, "honesty in politics is a virtue" party does not possess to an alarming extent, the Senator signally fails to hit the mark, or to put it more accurately, the target was not where he imagined it to be. THE TIMES is bound by and is literally a member of no party. It admires the good points and features of all parties; and because, in its judgment, the good points of the Patrons of Industry are offset by a lesser weight of bad points than are indelibly stamped on both the old parties. THE TIMES has confessed to a leaning towards the newer organization. And from the point of view of an impartial observer, we can say in all sincerity that the Senator, as a thick and thin supporter of the present administration, cannot afford to twist any party upon lack of political virtue. Paint the Liberal party in as inky a hue as is possible for an imagination cognizant of the scandals and iniquities of Canadian politicians, and the Senator's charge is simply a case of the pot calling the kettle black.

The Senator's arguments regarding the Hudson's Bay Railway, while not entirely new, are certainly new in the month of a public man in the North-West. They are worthy of consideration, and he is worthy of commendation for having placed before the people of the Territories the actual light in which the scheme is viewed by the Dominion Government. The Senator says he did not represent the Government, and evidently

wishes to give the impression that he was not in the confidence of the Government. Well and good, but it must be said that he divined their intentions in a singularly accurate manner. It would be interesting to know the candid opinion of this virtuous politician upon the action of a government in sending emissaries over the land to make catchy promises about a scheme which is deemed visionary and impracticable.

Without at present elaborating our arguments, we may state that we are not at one with the Senator on the H.B.R. question. We believe it would pay Canada to build the railway, and that the building of it would eventually induce such an increase of prosperity and population in the Territories that the C.P.R. Co. would be great gainers rather than losers by it.

We fail to see why the Senator should spoil an otherwise fair and logical letter by the taunts thrown in the closing pages to Moose Jaw farmers. Our farmers, we believe, are as enterprising and capable agriculturists as any in the country; but had the angel Gabriel sown wheat in this district last season, no crop would have resulted. We can only trust that a season so entirely devoid of moisture will never again visit the district. That the majority of farmers were dependent in great measure upon wheat, cannot be charged against them as a crime; for were they not induced to come to it because it was a wheat country? And even that inducement was not wholly of human origin, for in the early eighties, an application of tickling and a handful of wheat made sure an increase of forty fold. Our farmers are raising beef and pork as well as their facilities allow them—it is not the work of one or two years to change a wheat farm into a stock-raising or dairy farm. Last season there was a larger export of first-quality butter from Moose Jaw than from any other station in the Territories, and but for this fact the district would be in a much worse condition than it is in to-day. We must also remind the Senator that the ordinary farmer does not enjoy all his advantages; they are not supplied with free railway passes, while pocketing mileage fees for travel to Ottawa, and do not draw a thousand dollars a year from the Dominion treasury. Those little items make very satisfactory offsets against a dry season or a matter of discrimination in freight rates. Nevertheless, let not this fact cloud appreciation of the value of the Senator's farming experiments; our columns are open to convey all the instruction he may wish to give to the farmers in our district.

TUBERCULOSIS.

This disease has caused considerable alarm in Winnipeg where it has been discovered that animals appearing in healthy condition were found in a test to be infected and in some cases were past the first stages. The Test Tuberculin is very accurate and where doubt has existed, after inoculation the appearance of the animal indicating perfect health and the change of temperature being very slight, yet in all experiments made at the Ottawa Central Farm the animals slaughtered were found infected. There is some difference of opinion as to the disease being carried to human beings through use of milk from a diseased cow. Be this as it may it is hardly reasonable to think that diseased food of any kind is healthy. If a cow is suffering from this complaint her milk is unfit for use. That the disease may exist among the dairy herds of our own town is possible and in justice to those who buy milk they should be guaranteed a healthy article. We don't know the duties or authorities of our District "Vet." We believe, however, an examination would be in the interests of the public.

The Prince Albert Fool has made its appearance and in its first number predicts the speedy downfall of the Prince Albert Advocate. A comparison of the two papers will convince the public that the chances for fulfillment of the prophecy are exceedingly slim.

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BOOTS & SHOES.

R. BOGUE.

Canada's Late Premier.

By the Countess of Aberdeen in The Outlook.

What manner of man was this whose death has stirred the heart of an empire, whose memory was crowned with laurels by his Sovereign's own hand, and whose remains were borne across the ocean by one of Britain's proudest warships and followed to the grave by representatives of Army and Navy, Church and State, and of every party, class and creed, amidst the mourning of a people?

Some will attribute the feeling that has been evoked to the dramatic character of his death—and truly all the circumstances surrounding it were such as to leave an indelible impression. Here was a man still in the prime of life, who had risen by steady and successive steps to the highest post of honor in his own country, at the head of a powerful party, and enjoying the respect of all friends and foe, called by his Queen to her palace to receive from herself a signal mark of recognition of services which he had rendered to the Empire. And scarcely had he left her presence when the startling news came that a higher summons had called him to the presence of the King of kings. All that quietly thoughtfulness and womanly sympathy could do was done by Queen Victoria. But when all is said, and more than fully granted, can it be asserted that it was merely the accident of Sir John Thompson's death at Wind or Castle, and the consequences resulting therefrom, which occasioned the deep feeling perceptible among the crowds which attended his funeral, and which has left such a keen sense of bereavement from east to west in the wide Dominion, even after the first outburst of sorrow has spent itself?

What is the secret which has made the clergy of all denominations not only voice the sorrow of the people, but hold up Sir John's life as a message to those who are left?—and this although in early manhood he had left the Church of his fathers to join the Roman Catholic communion?

What makes his political foes speak as if they, too, have sustained a personal loss?

There is but one answer to these questionings. The heart of the people is true to higher instincts when it gets the chance; and never has a man's career more expensively the power of character—strong, elevated, trained character—than Sir John Thompson's. He began life as a boy at Halifax, with but few advantages, except those which may lie in a good public school education and in the traditions of his race, being of mingled Irish and Scottish descent. His father, a literary man of no mean capacity, was a poor man, and the youth had to work his way upwards by his own personal exertions. From the outset distinguished features of his character was a marvelous power of concentration and habit of industry; and it was the cultivation of these qualities which enabled him to give proof of his more brilliant intellectual qualities, and which insured his rise from the reporter's chair to the lawyer's office, and thence to be Alderman of the city, member of the provincial Legislature, Premier of his Province, Judge, Minister of Justice for the Dominion, Premier of Canada, representative of Great Britain during the International Arbitration Conference, and at last Privy Councillor of Great Britain.

Search through his life, ask those who know him best, and there is but one testimony. Thoroughness of work, intensity of purpose, singleness of aim and unflinching conscientiousness, and a prevailing sense of the presence of God, marked all he did or said. The poorest client might depend on their case being gone into with the same thoroughness as was given in after years to a great legislative measure, or to the adjustment of an international question. During his comparatively brief tenure of office as Minister of Justice he left the stamp of enduring

work on the laws of the country, as for example in the splendid accomplishment of the codifying of the Criminal Law, which he carried through with infinite pains, and which has placed Canada ahead, in this respect, of many other countries. When listening to the details of a case he would often sit immovable and irresponsive; but when the moment came for summing up, or charging the jury, it was found that not a point had escaped him, and that the facts were given with extraordinary precision and lucidity, and that his arguments were so forcible as to carry all before them. His public speaking was eloquent because of the matter which it contained and the strength of his reasoning, mingled with a quiet play of humor and kindness. There was never any of that straining after effect, they saying of words for the sake of saying them, which mark the utterances of weaker men.

The success which he won in all that he undertook never spoiled him; to the end he was as a child—willing to learn from all, and not so full of his own opinion as not to be able to listen to what others had to say. But when his turn came to speak, there was no hesitation, and he could hold his own with the best.

The leading men who were engaged with him in the Behring Sea arbitration and on other public occasions (whether in Canada, or in London, Paris, or Washington) such as Lord Ripon, Lord Halden, Lord Russell, Sir Richard Webster, Baron de Courcel, or Mr. Bayard, have all given their witness concerning the great influence exercised by Sir John's ability and strength and calm judicial powers.

Of his personal scrupulous honesty and incorruptibility many instances could be given; but it is enough to point to the fact that he died a very poor man, although he had been in a position where he could have grasped at wealth. But what else could be expected of one of whom it is told that when a woman, whose savings he had invested for her many years before, came to tell him that she had lost her money, he contrived, with great inconvenience to himself, to give her back the money, conceiving himself in a measure responsible for the loss!

And when his change of religion threatened to wreck his worldly prospects, he faced the worst and was willing to endure poverty and toil for himself and his family rather than not be true to his convictions. And, once again, only a few weeks before his death he was warned that continuance in the public service might—nay, would, probably—mean death to him, whereas rest and change of climate would probably restore him to health. But to his mind his duty was clear. "It would be cowardly to resign now," he said. And so he remained at his post, and at his post he died.

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is the sign of good health and an alert mind. Strange that it should almost always depend on the state of the digestion, but it does. A Riparian Tabule after meals gives the little artificial help most grown people need.

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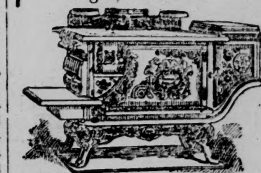
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Main Street Moose Jaw.

MECHANICAL.

J. A. MACDONALD, GENERAL BLACKSMITH, HIGH ST., MOOSE JAW.

A. WILSON, General Blacksmith, HIGH ST., WEST, MOOSE JAW.

James Brass

BRICK MANUFACTURER.

Makes the only Red Brick in the Territories.

HITCHCOCK & McCULLOCH.

BANKERS

AND

FINANCIAL

AGENTS.

MOOSE JAW.

Agents.—Bank of Montreal

WOOL.

KINNAIRD, SHAW & CO., Midnapore Mills.

CALGARY, - N.W.T.,

Are prepared to give a fair price for wool delivered at Midnapore Siding on the Calgary & Edmonton railway in exchange for Blankets, Flannels, Tweeds and Yarns, all manufactured of pure fresh wool, and free from shoddy or admixture of any kind, at fair current prices.

These goods are similar to home spun, and of good wearing quality.

Blankets, any color or size, \$5 to \$8 a pair.
Tweed, from 60c. to \$1 a yard.
Flannels, from 30c. to 50c.
Shirts, \$2.00 to \$2.50
Suits and Drawers, \$1.25 to \$1.50
Suits to measure, \$16 to \$18.

Samples or instructions for self measurement sent on application.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS ROYAL MAIL LINES.

The Cheapest and Quickest ROUTE

—To the—

OLD - COUNTRY !

SAILING DATES.

FROM HALIFAX.
Numidian—Allan Line Feb. 2
Mongolian—Allan Line Feb. 6
Vancouver—Dominion Line Jan. 25
Oregon—Dominion Line Feb. 9
FROM NEW YORK.
Berlin—American Line Jan. 5
Paris—American Line Feb. 4
Britannic—White Star Line Jan. 23
Majestic—White Star Line Jan. 30
State of California Feb. 14
Westland—Red Star Line Jan. 23
Belgianland—Red Star Line Jan. 30
Cabin, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80. Intermediate, \$25 to \$35; Steerage \$10 and upwards.
Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points.
Apply to nearest Railway or Steamship Agent, to
J. K. STEVENSON, Agent, Moose Jaw.
Or to ROBERT KERR, General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg.

Church Directory.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Sund. Sunday School—J. E. Bartlett.
Services—Prayer meeting every Thurs-
day evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday School
every Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. A. P. Ledingham.
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.;
Sunday School 2:30 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. at 8;
Thursday, Prayer Meeting, 7:30.
Everybody welcome.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. F. B. Stacey, B.A.
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11
a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.;
E. L. of C. E. Monday evening at 8 p.m.;
Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 8
o'clock.
The public are cordially invited. All
seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

Clergy—Rev. T. W. Conliffe, Rev. Wm.
Watson.
Services—Holy Eucharist fortnightly and
on festivals and Saint's days. Matins every
Sunday at 11 o'clock; Sunday School every
Sunday at 2:30; Evening every Sunday at
7; Special Evening and choir practice
every Friday at 7:30.
All seats free and unappropriated.

SENATOR PERLEY'S PEN

Slides Trenchantly Through Co-
gent Cogitations.

The Hudson's Bay Railway is a
Visionary Scheme.

He Pokes Fun at the Moose Jaw
Farmers.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—I have just read in your
paper of yesterday your article on the
Hudson's Bay railway in which you
use a quotation from a speech I recent-
ly delivered at Broadview. I do not
remember just now the exact words I
used on that occasion but I will not
go back on the report nevertheless. In
your remarks you are not justified
(only as you draw on your own false
imagination) for the statement that I
represented the government. Neither
at that nor any other meeting that I
have addressed during the past few
weeks, was I representing the govern-
ment on that question. In fact the
government did not know of the meet-
ings only as they may have seen a
notice in the papers. While you do
complain in that article of humbugging
election dodges being practiced on the
people you seem to find fault and
desire to cast ridicule on me for being
straightforward and expressing my
honest opinion, which to my mind is a
lack of consistency on your part. I
am aware honesty in politics is a
virtue your party does not possess to
an alarming extent, and hence the
cause of your being so ready to mis-
judge me.

I do not think you are correct in the
statement that the C.P.R. was a con-
dition of Confederation. It was the
Intercolonial Railway. Years after
Confederation British Columbia joined
the confederacy, partly on condition
the C.P.R. would be built. I have
always made it a point in all my public
speaking to be honest and straightfor-
ward and not humbug the people. I
believe the policy of the government
can be best served by telling the truth.
Now as regards the C.P.R. Co. I may
say, further than that respect and
civility that is due from one person to
another, I do not care a snap for them
and I presume they do not care a half
a snap for me. So far as my judgment
will allow me I endeavor to act and
speak on common sense principles and
it was on that principle I acted when
at Broadview. I said I had little or
no faith in the H.B.R. Co., I am
not in the confidence of the C.P.R. Co.
but I know, apart from all the govern-
ment grants they got, they must have
a large amount of personal capital in-
vested, as well as the funds that have
been raised on the millions of acres of
unsold land on which they have to pay
interest. It is a well known fact that
it is a long and expensive road to keep
in repair, and no portion of the people
to be served by this railway are so
much depending on it for their future
success as those of us on the prairie
section. In fact our success entirely
depends on it. Therefore it is im-
portant to us at least that the railway
should be kept in working order and
to do that the railway should not only
have a business but a sufficient busi-
ness to keep it working; and in pro-
portion to that business will the freight
rates be regulated. The C.P.R. Co. is
no humane or philanthropic society.
They are a business concern and I
presume operating their road on busi-
ness principles; and until more traffic
is provided by the people served by
this road I do not anticipate these low
rates so many desire. The building of
the H.B. railway would cost, it is said,
at least \$15,000,000.00. This would
increase the taxes and burdens of the
people, the Griggs and Patrons complain
of very much; and at the best would
only divide the freight with the C.P.
R. for a short period of the year, and
then we would have to necessarily have to
fall back on the C.P.R. the efficiency
of which we had hoped to impair by
dividing the business with the H.B.R.

Considering our position and our
population, I am free to confess that I

do not consider the H.B.R. a necessity
or an advisable undertaking, nor
yet in the interest of the people of the
North West Territories. If built,
apart from the increased taxation it
would cause, what guarantee could it
in any common sense be given that it
would carry our wheat and other pro-
ducts to Hudson's Bay, 200 miles
further than the C.P.R. does to Fort
William, for a less rate than the C.P.
R. does; and unless it did, what ad-
vantage would it be to us? The Hon.
Edward Blake said the C.P.R. would
not pay axle grease, that the rails
would rust on the prairie. What
might he be expected to say about the
H.B.R., passing as it would two-thirds
of the distance through a sterile and
frozen country which never could be
inhabited or produce a fraction of
freight, and besides a large portion of
the season would have to close down
and remain idle with the interest and
waste continually going on? It is a
fact that the C.P.R. Co. has at least
3000 miles of railway from the station
on the head waters of the Ottawa to
the western boundary of Alberta, in-
cluding branch lines in Manitoba and
the Territories, which has to be kept
in repair and equipped with a proper
train service to serve less than 300,
000 persons, a portion of whom are
their own officials and employees.

People grumble and find fault with
the C.P.R. I am not their advocate;
but the running of the road is a matter
over which I am free to say I feel
some concern. When I read reports
of railways all over the continent fail-
ing I feel anxious for the C.P.R. to
continue the service here for us. Com-
mon sense tells me that operating
3000 miles of railway to serve a popu-
lation of less than 300,000 is not much
of a bonanza to any company. I had
occasion this morning to visit the train
going west. It had a dining car and
a sleeper on. In the sleeper there was
only two persons and one of them was
eating his cold breakfast—lots of
money in that, and still they go.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am as anxious
as you or any other person that the C.
P. R. freight rates should be reduced
to the lowest possible point; also that
no unfair or discriminating rate be
made against us here on the prairie. I
have time and time again written the
C. P. R. Co., remonstrating against
what I thought unjust charges with
less success than I hoped for.

I do not think it fair to us here on
the prairie, who by virtue of the long
haul to us must pay more for goods
than persons in the east do, to charge
us as much or more for taking our
goods or products to British Columbia
as they do the Winnipeg or Eastern
Canadian, where competition prevails.
Neither do I think it fair to charge us
more for a ticket to British Columbia
than a person from Winnipeg or
Toronto.

These are vexatious grievances, that
in all fairness and I think common
sense, should not be continued, because
we cannot help ourselves, but the H.B.
railway would not remedy this evil. I
want to see the freight rate made as
low as possible, and also the road kept
running. Competition, such as
would be possible for us to get, will
not do either, but rather the reverse,
until our population and producing of
freight increases. It is only after
careful and mature consideration that
leads me to the conclusions I have
arrived at. You, Mr. Editor, nor yet
the people of Moose Jaw, have any
pressing need of the H.B.Ry. Cer-
tainly the Dominion Government
would not send food to keep the hun-
gry and starving of your district alive
—they would all die if it had to come
in by that route, before it could arrive,
and their seed grain would never be
furnished through that channel; and
that is about all the traffic a railway
has for your district. Consequently
you are not suffering for want of a
Hudson's Bay Railway. Better by
far to undertake to inform the people
how to produce the necessary food
they require than to be agitating a
wild and visionary scheme such as the
H.B.R. Wait until you get some-
thing to export and then tout your
horn, and you will have some argu-
ment to support your cause. This
country, even the Moose Jaw district,
will produce the best of food and an
abundance of it, such as potatoes, tur-
nips, beets, carrots, parsnips, onions,
beans, peas, cabbage, pumpkins, squash,
cucumbers, corn, etc., also the best
of beef, mutton, pork, milk, cream,
butter, poultry, and eggs, etc., etc.
Most years you could produce wheat
with the natural rain fall, and could
any year on land properly manured.
You say I am a leading farmer.

I do not know that I am; but I
do know the above can be produced,
and if the people want to know how
to produce the above I will give them
the information and thus save them
having to appeal to the government
for food and seed grain.

Yours, etc.,
W. D. PERLEY.
Wolsley, Jan. 28, 1895.

Catarth Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.—
One short puff of the breath through the
Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr.
Agnew's Catarth Powder, diffuses this
Powder over the surface of the nasal pas-
sages. Painless and delightful to use, it
relieves instantly, and permanently cures
Catarth, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore
Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 60 cents.
Sold by W. W. Bole.

The Wilful Youth Continues His Queries.

Who is that gentleman asking the
town constable to open the Town Hall,
Pa?
Haven't time to tell you now, my
son. His is a long story. He is only
a fish and yet he is a man too.
Is he a fisherman, Pa?
Well, he is very odd-fish-e-us. I will
tell you about him again.
Has he scales on him, Pa?
No, no, that will do now.

Who, Pa, is that tall well-built ath-
letic gentleman with blond beard and
laughing blue eyes, that was driving
into the livery stable?
My son, that is the Hon. W. A. H.
Court, Dundurn's mammoth rancher,
who no doubt has come to town for his
winter's supply of paint. He is also
an artist and has several very fine
paintings of the town.

Well, Pa, who is that slight built
gentleman with blue eyes and sandy
beard with him?

That, my son, is another Dundurn
rancher, Mr. Chas. Goode, who is
taking his first lesson in the art of
painting the town under able tuition.

Who was the gentleman wanting
Mr. Baker to buy bricks?

That is one of the hardest men in
town, my son, Mr. James Brass. But
he is one of the brightest men in Moose
Jaw when thoroughly cleaned.

Who is the little grey haired gentle-
man, Pa, you were talking to about
wine?
Oh, that, my son, is Mr. Octavius
Field, the wholesale liquor merchant;
he has the whole field for himself and
is one octave higher than in former
days. Terms Cash.

Who is that young looking old
gentleman, Pa, that has so much busi-
ness at the bank?

My son, that is one of the old Gos-
lings who has chased the wicked cricket
and takes all the flies from the bad bat.

Pa, who is that tall, fine, portly
looking gentleman with the military
air about him who frequents the
Aberdeen?

That, my son, is Moose Jaw's leading
lawyer, Mr. Nelson, who paid the
priest a left hand token of recognition
to the church for election purposes.

Say, Pa, who was the gentleman
with the fascinating dark eyes and
black mustache you were talking to at
the station. That, my son, is Mr. J.
K. Stevenson, the popular and
courtous C.P.R. ticket agent, who
prepares the pastebords and sells them
to the passengers for the conductor to
punch them.

Would the conductors punch little
boys and women?

The tickets, my boy, the tickets.
Why didn't you say tickets? That
is like another Riddle, Pa.

Carmel Clippings.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CARMEL, Jan. 31, 1895.—R. Moore
has returned from his winter quarters
about seventy miles north of here. He
reports stock in fair condition. He
also observes symptoms of disease in
the bush rabbits of that locality. Mr.
Moore will return to the huckle berry
marsh in a few days.

W. H. Powell has been elected school
trustee for Carmel for the next three
years. As becoming the dignity of his
position he is now raising a full beard.

Miss E. Hudson is visiting friends
in the Qu'Appelle Valley.

John Gilpin earns renown not by
his fearless riding but by the number
of jack rabbits he is shooting.

Carmel Lodge of the Patrons of
Industry will meet on the 13th of Feb.
at Carmel school house.

The young man that came in such
violent contact with the broom stick
lately, now takes a new trail. Be
careful young man that the next ob-
struction is not a sled dog hammer.

A few days ago four persons started
out to visit friends a few miles distant.
Having too much salt on, they ran
ashore, had a serious smash-up, and
were obliged to return home. One of
the company was badly frozen.

T. Webb has been refitting and
papering his house. We wonder if
there is to be a woman in it.

Tom Gray, formerly of here, but
now of the Irish Colony, paid us a visit.
Tom looks first rate.

W. J. Glover has been fitting up his
house with a new smoke stack.

Miss Ida Powell has been suffering
of late with the d-d of all diseases—
toothache.

The heavy west winds have kept C.
C. Lyons from going that direction.
We think C.C. must surely be snowed
in.

Owing to the cold snap the wood
piles are getting very small.

BLIZZARD.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—
Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart gives perfect
relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic
heart disease in 30 minutes, and speedily
effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for
palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering
spells, pain in left side and all symptoms of
a diseased heart. One dose convinces. Sold
by W. W. Bole.

H. McDOUGALL

DEALER IN

LUMBER

—AND—

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Cedar Posts.
for Fencing.

LIVERY, FEED

AND

SALE STABLES.

First-Class Livery Rigs.

Best accomodation for the
travelling public.

Draying to all parts of the town.

Premises High Street.

William Walsh's Old Stand.

WILSON AND McDONALD.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Direct connection with
steamers at Halifax &
New York for all Eur-
opean, South Amer-
ican and South
African points.

RETURN TICKETS:

On sale to all Pacific Coast points,
Hawaiian Islands, Australia,
China and Japan.

SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

WARRIMOO Feb. 16
MIOWERA Mar. 16

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

EMPRESS JAPAN Feb. 4
EMPRESS CHINA Mar. 4

For tickets and information apply to

J. K. STEVENSON.

Agent, Moose Jaw, or to

ROBERT KERR,
Gen'l Passenger Agt., Winnipeg.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

The Popular Route

St. Paul Minneapolis Chicago

And all points in the United States and Can-
ada; also the Kootenay coal mines.

Pullman Palace Vestibuled Sleep- ing and Dining Cars

ON EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY TO

TORONTO, MONTREAL, Etc.

And all points in Eastern Canada; St. Paul
and Chicago.

An opportunity to pass through the celebrated
St. Clair Tunnel. Baggage is checked
through in bond, and there is no
customs examination.

OCEAN PASSAGES

And Berths secured to and from Great Brit-
ain, Europe, China and Japan. All
first-class steamship lines are
represented.

Great Transcontinental Route to the Pacific Coast.

For tickets and further information apply
to any of the company's agents, or

H. J. BELCH.

Ticket Agent, 466 Main St., Winnipeg.
H. SWINFORD,
General Agent, Winnipeg.
CHAS. S. FFE,
Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul.

PERFECT FIT

—AND—

PRICES RIGHT.

For a Stylish

FALL-OR-WINTER-SUIT

—TRY—

J. MELHUISE,
Merchant Tailor.

Tailoring!

For Special Bargains
in Fall & Winter

SUITINGS

Of the most stylish and
latest patterns

—GO TO—

R. L. SLATER.

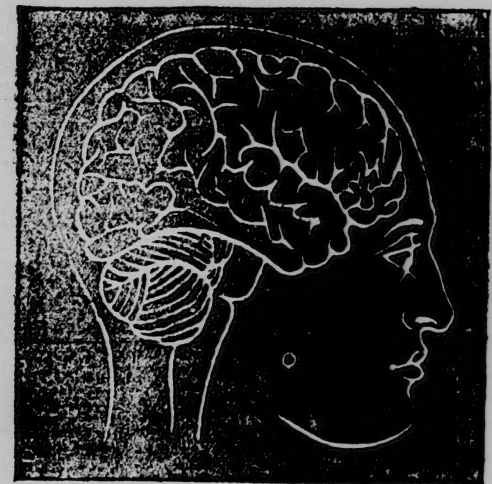
FURNITURE.

Oak side boards, bedroom suits,
and secretaries now in stock,
also lounges, parlor suits, easy
chairs, dining chairs, springs,
cots, mattresses and all kinds
of staple and fancy goods. Un-
dertakers' supplies constantly
on hand.

JNO. BELLAMY.

Mysteries of the

HUMAN BRAIN!



The latest discovery in the sci-
ence world is that nerve centres located
in or near the base of the brain con-
trol all the organs of the body, and
when these nerve centres are
deranged the organs which they
supply with nerve fluid, or nerve
force, are also deranged. When it
is remembered that a serious injury
to the spinal cord will cause paralysis
of the body below the injured point,
because the nerve force is prevented
by the injury from reaching the par-
alysed portion, it will be understood
how the derangement of the nerve
centres will cause the derangement
of the various organs which they
supply with nerve force; that is, when
a nerve centre is deranged or in any
way diseased it is impossible for it
to supply the same quantity of nerve
force as when in a healthful condi-
tion; hence the organs which depend
upon it for nerve force suffer, and are
unable to properly perform their
work, and as a result disease makes
its appearance.

As least two-thirds of our chronic
diseases and ailments are due to the
imperfect action of the nerve centres
at the base of the brain, and not from
a derangement primarily originating
in the organ itself. The great mis-
take of physicians in treating these
diseases is that they treat the organs

and not the nerve centres, which are
the cause of the trouble.
The wonderful cures wrought by
the Great South American Nerve
Tonic are due alone to the fact that
this remedy is based upon the fore-
going principle. It cures by rebuild-
ing and strengthening the nerve
centres, and thereby increasing the
supply of nerve force or nervous
energy.

This remedy has been found of
infinite value for the cure of Nervous-
ness, Nervous Prostration, Nervous
Paroxysms, Sleeplessness, Forgetful-
ness, Mental Despondency, Nervous-
ness of Females, Hot Flashes, Sick
Headache, Heart Disease. The first
bottle will convince anyone that a
cure is certain.

South American Nerve is with-
out doubt the greatest remedy ever
discovered for the cure of Indigestion,
Dyspepsia, and all Chronic Stomach
Troubles, because it acts through the
nerves. It gives relief in one day,
and absolutely effects a permanent
cure in every instance. Do not
allow your prejudices, or the prej-
udices of others, to keep you from
using this health giving remedy. It
is based on the result of years of
scientific research and study. A
single bottle will convince the most
incredulous.

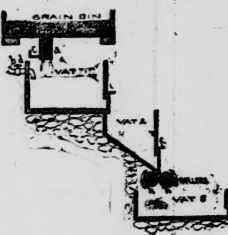
For Sale by W. W. BOLE,

Moose Jaw N. W. T.

PRACTICAL FARMING.

Soaking And Crushing Grain.

I have had a great many years' experience in fattening hogs, having fed as high as 300 or 400 at a time, and a correspondent. I have used dry grain and soaked grain unground, soaked groundfeed, and cooked groundfeed. Wheat, corn, barley, or rye.



Feed to be ground to get the most from them. If the grain is crushed or flattened, it is broken the outside covering, and then soaked or allowed to soak and partially ferment, it is all that is required. To crush or grind dry grain requires a mill and heavy power to run it. With my plan, every farmer can be his own miller, using either horse or hand power. In the illustration the apparatus is supposed to be in the basement of a barn, though it can be set up on an outbuilding, or even out of doors near the hog lot and water tank, except in cold weather. Vat 1 is placed at a suitable elevation directly under the grain bin, with spouts for conveying the grain from the bin to the vat. The water pipe conveys water from the tank or mill to vat 1. The flow of grain is regulated by the cut-off, and water by the valve d. The grain is soaked in vat 1 until it is soft, when a portion is drawn or shoveled into vat 2. If it is desirable to retain the water in vat 1, a perforated scoop is used. The soaked grain is now ready to pass through the rollers b b. Being so soft that it can be mashed between the thumb and fingers, it requires comparatively little power to run the rollers. This may be done by horse or hand power. After passing through the rollers, the mash drops into vat 3, and can be fed at once or allowed to stand from one feed to another. The latter method I prefer, as partial fermentation will add to the fattening qualities of the food, and assist digestion.

I prefer rolled or crushed grain to ground, as stock will not scour or get out of order as easily. Rolled, soaked corn is most excellent feed for cattle, especially when fattening on grass. I am not feeding stock at present, but if I were I would buy 40-cent wheat and make it net me 80 cents per bushel anywhere west of the Missouri river, at the present price of pork. If desired, the food can be cooked after it is run through the rollers, using any good steam cooker, or in cold weather it can be soaked first, and run through the rollers and fed warm. The rollers should be twelve inches long and eight in diameter for hand power, and larger in proportion for horse power. One roller, to which the power is applied, is stationary, the other adjustable, working in slots made in the frame, and regulated by set screws. They can be made at any foundry, and the frame at any shop; an ordinary carpenter can make and set up the vats. I have been advised to patent this combination, but have concluded to give it to the public for free use.

Hints to the Old-Fashioned Butter Makers.

Don't imagine that because you generally make good butter from your shallow pan setting, that this is the best method. So far as quality is concerned it is all right, but, as a rule, it is not economical, too much cream being wasted. Deep setting is more economical—the separator is still better.

Always use a thermometer to temper the cream before churning. The old-fashioned way, which is still so often used, of guessing at it by sticking in the finger, is unreliable—too often widely misleading. A good thermometer is the only safe way.

Although good butter can be made with the old dash churn, it is a laborious method, and it is far more convenient to operate than the barrel or box churn.

Partially filled tubs of butter should have an inch of strong brine on the top of the butter, removing it carefully before more butter is added, then returning it.

This keeps the butter from the butter and prevents any changes. The butter will not absorb any perceptible quantity of salt from the brine.

Repairing Fences.

There will be more or less fence repairing or making to be done every spring. Of course, posts or stakes cannot be set until the frost is out and the ground has dried some what; but because of this, one need not defer all the work. If an old fence is to be cleared away the greater part of the work can be done early, and the old material—particularly if the fence be a Virginia rail or a post and rail—will be ready to be converted into firewood. This will dispose of it at once, and it will supply just the firewood needed for the cookstove in warm weather, for it will make a quick, hot fire that will do out rapidly. There is an advantage in doing this work now in addition to gaining time: if the hauling is done when the ground is frozen neither gullies nor clods will be made in the fields, as there will be if the work is deferred until the frost is out of the ground. We secure all these advantages by hauling the new material to its place at once. Further, larger loads can be hauled when the ground is frozen solid than when it is muddy; and likely if the hauling is done now it can be done with the sled, which is more easily loaded or unloaded than a wagon.

Wintering Cabbage.

Cabbage will endure a good deal of freezing without injury, especially if it is not handled when in a frozen condition. Hence it may be left standing until winter is about to set in. In burying it should not be covered too deep. For family use, a convenient method is to take one or more barrels and dig a hole so that the barrel will be about half buried in the earth. The soil

should be heaped up over the barrel as much as possible. The cabbages are trimmed of as outside leaves and packed in the barrels as tightly as possible; the mouth of the barrel is filled with some straw or leaves and covered with a board or some old carpet. The cabbage may be taken out at any time all winter unfrozen and in good condition. If the outside heads are frozen one layer deeper in may be taken, and later in the season the frozen ones will be found to have thawed out and to be uninjured. Cabbage to be preserved for marketing in spring may be pulled and laid on top of the ground in rows, and furrow plowed from each side upon the inverted plants. The work may be finished with a shovel. The plants should only have the heads covered, the roots projecting into the air. In this way they will keep perfectly until warm weather.

JAPANESE RAILWAYS.

Cheap Fares and Cheap Food for the Travelling Public.

The Japanese cars have three classes—first, second and third. The first-class is almost altogether like the English coaches, except that you enter at the end instead of at the side of the cars. The cars are divided up into compartments, with doors running through them. The first-class fare is about 3 cents per mile. The second class 2 cents per mile, and the third-class 1 cent per mile. All these fares are in silver, which is just half the amount figured in Canadian money, so that Japan has about the cheapest fares in the world. The second-class cars are for all the world like Canadian street cars, with wide cushions running under the windows. They are well upholstered and very comfortable. They are seldom filled, and are used largely by the well-to-do Japanese. There are doors at the side, near the end, and these open directly on to the stations and not on to a vestibule as with us. You find the cars with pretty Japanese girls, Buddhist priests and the thousand and one characters which make up the life of Japan. Many of the Japanese women squelch their knees and their long gowns under their knees and exposing about an inch or two of bare skin above their little feet mittens. You meet many Japs in European clothes, and now and then one will take off his Japanese clothes, pull a foreign suit out of his bag and dress in the car right before your eyes. No one pays any attention, nor seems to think it strange.

The third-class cars are uncushioned, and they are filled with the lower classes, who trot through the stations in clogs, many of them having their dresses pulled up to their knees. They carry their luggage on their heads, and some of the Japs patronize the station restaurants, and every time the train stops there are peddlers of cookies and tea, who come to the car windows. You buy all sorts of food very cheap, and you can get a teapot of Japanese tea, with a teacup on top anywhere. I remember one day when the hour for lunch came we concluded to buy two pots of tea. I got them and offered the man 10 cents. He looked at me, and I thought I had not given him enough and was about to give him 20 more, when, to our surprise, he gave me back 5 cents, and our guide told us that we were to keep the pot and teacup. This was a teapot of Japanese cups and about a quart of tea for the sum of 5 cents, or for 2 cents in Canadian money. Such a teapot at home would cost at least 25 cents, and other things were proportionally cheap. There is a saying in the world that you can travel better and more cheaply than in Japan, and there is no place where you get so much for your money. There are good hotels everywhere, and the best hotels of Tokyo, Yokohama and Kobe are equal to the best hotels in New York. The hotel rates at the best houses are from \$4 to \$5 a day in silver, which are just half what you would pay in Canada. The hotels are clean, and the food is proportionately cheap, and carriages—cost you only 10 to 15 cents an hour.

A HUNDRED GLASSES A YEAR.

The Enormous Amount of Liquor Consumed Every Year by the Yankees.

Americans are accounted a fairly sober people in the hurly-burly of nations, but the figures of the Internal Revenue Commissioner for the last year are enough to make a temperance crank stagger without a drop of whiskey or beer, says the Atlanta Constitution. We distilled last year 87,346,684 gallons of liquor, not including 1,453,333 gallons of brandy, making in all 88,799,177 gallons of alcoholic spirits. Export bartenders estimate sixty-three drinks to the gallon. Therefore there were 5,584,062,891 drinks in this country. A conservative estimate of how much was imbibed across counters is about 37,000,000 gallons of whiskey, brandy and other distilled spirits, or other words, we drank 9,000,000,000 glasses of whiskey, for which we paid over the bar \$669,000,000 or \$5,600,000 more than all the annual appropriations of Congress combined. This represents a consumption of 100 glasses of whiskey each year for every man, woman, and child between the rock-bound Pacific and the storm-tossed Atlantic, or counting only the male adults, 500 glasses per year each. Of beer the figures are equally astonishing. The consumption was 31,962,943 barrels, the 12,785,169,200 glasses representing the expenditure for this mode of Teutonic hilarity of \$817,238,400, or about 10 cents for each individual. In the neighborhood of 220 glasses are charged up in this calculation against each of us as an annual allowance. Therefore, if we do not average our daily glass we may measure our neighbor's glass as getting the benefit of our abstemiousness. By estimating this year's internal revenue receipts from spirits on the basis of last year's product, with the increased rate of \$1.10 per gallon, the internal revenue receipts will be \$97,674,995.

Her Bones Snap Like Pipestems.

Sarah Scott, aged 36, living at Oak Grove Village, Mass., is attracting much attention from the medical fraternity. In 1893, while on her way to the Massachusetts General Hospital, she broke her thigh in slitting from a car. Her leg was amputated. While turning in bed at the hospital her other leg was broken. After it had healed she was removed to her home. Two weeks ago, while cowering, she broke her jawbone, and the other night, while attempting to put her hand behind her, she broke the bones of her arm.

CANADA AND AUSTRALIA.

Expressions by Antipodean Delegates to the Ottawa Conference.

Australian papers just to hand have interviews with the delegates to the Intercolonial Conference at Ottawa, who had just returned home. Mr. F. B. Sutor, of Melbourne, Australia, expresses himself as follows in a recent issue of the Sydney Morning Herald: "All the colonial delegates to the Ottawa Conference were struck by the unbounded hospitality of the Canadian people, and their enthusiastic reception everywhere. He believed a great deal of good would result from the conference, even if there was no immediate benefit. No doubt before long the Pacific cable would bridge all the difficulties were insurmountable. Ultimately considerable trade would be carried on between Canada and Australia. Federation had materially assisted Canada."

WHAT HON. MR. THYNNE SAYS.

Mr. Thynne, the delegate from Queensland, arrived home on September 23. In an interview with a representative of the Sydney Morning Herald, he says: "When in Canada the Australian representative began to talk to business men, and hold out their colonies as virtually unexplored territory for Canadian commerce, they have shown me a belief in federation, and have shown a desire to do away with the tariff down at the antipodes. If we send goods to Sydney, we can't find a market there, and we have to face another tariff when we get to Melbourne, and another at Adelaide, and so on. "It is things like the variety and divergence of Australian tariffs that have confirmed Mr. Thynne's belief in federation. I have already seen a believer in federation," he said, "but if I had not I should be after my visit to Canada. These Australian colonies are playing a very foolish part in remaining divided. We are losing money by it, losing standing, losing the best opportunities for development of the country. We all set ourselves to work to discover some dissidence in the matter of the colonies, and from one end of the country to the other the people were practically unanimous that union would be inestimable service to the country. We spoke to politicians of all shades of opinion, to members of the provincial parliaments, and to all classes of the community, and they all must have done a lot of talking—but not one voice did we hear raised against it."

WILL TRY HENRY GEORGE'S IDEA.

A Wealthy German Landowner to Give Magic Tax a Fair Trial.

A radical reform has been carried through on the estates of one of the wealthiest landowners in Germany, the Prince of Furstenberg, who owns a large part of the Black Forest, in the states of Baden and Wurtemberg. The prince intends to give single tax a fair trial, and the magnitude of his social-political experiments can only be appreciated when we remember that the tenants on his estates number more than five thousand. The *Alte Land-Zeitung*, Augsburg, comments on these reforms in the relation between tenant and landlord as follows:

The Furstenberg estate in future renews public taxes paid formerly by the tenants. This includes, county, church, school, state, fire insurance and parish taxes. Special provision is made to relieve holdings which have to pay separate contributions for the assistance of the poor. The estate, in future, pays all such dues out of its own funds. Having noticed that the tenants, unfortunately, often neglect to insure their fields against damage caused by hailstorms, he encourages them to insure their produce by paying 20 per cent. of all dues on a recorded insurance. The estate is situated in a part specially adapted for the cultivation of fruit-trees, and the Furstenberg administration has appointed specially trained men to attend to the proper treatment of existing fruit trees, and to increase the number of trees, wherever possible, without additional expense to the tenant. The obligations regarding repairs of buildings on a leasehold have been largely reduced, as well as those for renewal of buildings, and expenses of this kind, if amounting to more than a year's rent, will in future be borne by the estate. The term of lease has been increased by several years, and, in order to induce the tenant to improve his land, the leasehold will be offered for rent two years after the expiration of a term, such tenants as fulfill their obligations having the privilege of renewal. Formerly, at the death of a tenant, the estate had the privilege to cancel the contract. This privilege the prince intends to shield the economy to the estate, and to permit the heirs of tenants to continue the occupation thereby a hereditary tenancy. These are only the main features of the reforms by which the prince intends to shield the economy to the estate, and to permit the heirs of tenants to continue the occupation thereby a hereditary tenancy.

Russian Justice.

General Van Wahl, chief constable of the police of St. Petersburg, when he was governor at Kief, received a visit one day from a poor woman, widow of a police agent who had fallen a victim to duty. For a long time she had solicited the pension which was due her. The head of the police to whom she had addressed her demand paid no attention to her plea. In her distress, the widow went to the governor and told him her story. "Ah, yes, we'll see what we can do," said General Wahl. "Sit down there and write what I tell you," pointing to a writing table. The widow took a seat and wrote from the governor's dictation a long supplication. "Now address it," he said, "and wait for me in the next room."

A few minutes later the woman was recalled, and the general gave into her hands a sealed letter, saying, "Take this letter to the head constable, take care not to open it, and come back to me as soon as you have a reply."

A week afterward the woman appeared at the police agent's pension but he had been granted, and she thanked the governor with joy.

"It is useless to thank me; I am nothing in the matter," said he, and immediately gave the following order to his clerk: "The head of the police at Kief is dismissed from his post and sent into exile. The reason: because he granted a demand after receiving a sum of money for so doing."

General Wahl had, unknown to the woman, slipped into her letter a banknote for twenty-five roubles, which accounted for her supplication being granted.

THE CURSE OF THE ROMANOFFS.

Baron von Humboldt's Prophecy Regarding Nicholas of Russia.

In 1853, just before the Crimean war commenced, the venerable Baron von Humboldt came to London on a very important confidential mission. He called upon Lord Palmerston and said: "I know a war is imminent between England and her allies on the one hand and Russia. If you will temporize, make diplomatic delays, do anything to gain time for a year or two, there will not need be a war." "Why?" Palmerston asked. "Because Nicholas of Russia will die within two years. The fatal curse of the Romanoffs is on him. Do you know that a great secret told Peter the Great that no male member of the Romanoffs would ever live to see his 65th year?" "But Nicholas is now 53," Palmerston answered. "I wish to save an immense flow of human blood," said old Humboldt, solemnly. "I know that the czar will die within two years." Lord Palmerston was greatly impressed with the statements of the old Prussian statesman, but he could not hold his own hand then. France in view of Louis Napoleon's ready response followed his lead, and was ready to take the bait. But Nicholas of Russia died within four months of the two years limit given him by von Humboldt.

Leaving the prophecy out of the question, it is right to say that the Russian czars have all died before 65. Alexander III's grandfather, the half insane Czar Paul, and the four heads of the Romanoffs before Nicholas, all died before 50, and of the same disease that has been so deadly to Alexander III. Alexander I., at one time Napoleon's great ally, then his enemy, who so aided in the downfall of the French empire, died when he was 48, of "monomania, bordering on insanity," says history. Metternich, the great Austrian premier of that date, bluntly declares he was insane. The Grand Duke Constantine, who was really entitled to the Russian throne, was killed in the Crimean war, and he had sense enough to be aware that he was not mentally fit to rule such an empire as Russia. He died in his 52nd year, of what would now be called cerebral spinal meningitis. The Grand Duke Michael, who was killed in his 48th year by a fall from his horse while in a fit. He had shown signs of madness so often that it was a question whether it was safe for him to be at large. So long as the czar was a Romanoff, the curse of the Romanoffs for two centuries. Alexander III. was personally a most kindly man, and remarkably free from the grosser vices. He drank red wine sometimes, but not strong liquors, and although drunkennes, as did his father before him.

FETISH WORSHIP IS COMMON.

Educated and Wealthy People Often Believe in Charms and Talismans.

"Fetish worship is not confined to the ignorant as exclusively as most people imagine," said Walter Carlton, of Atlanta. "For several years I have made more or less steady inquiry into the superstitions cherished by intelligent, cultured people, and you can scarcely believe how widespread is the belief in charms and talismans. At the Palace de Leon in St. Augustine, last winter I met a young woman from away up in the frozen north. She was one of those superior girls who go to the roots of things, and her learning was something wonderful. She invariably wore a queer-looking locket at her neck, and one day I asked her why she wore such an incongruous thing when dressed in evening costume. She coyly told me that it contained a charm that had preserved her from impending danger a number of times, and related several breath-taking escapes she had made. Upon my inquiring what the charm was she told me it was an African moka that her grandfather, who was a sea-faring man, had brought home from one of his voyages, and that it had exerted a protecting influence on her mother's life as it had on her own. That woman was one of the few really thoroughly educated women I have ever known, and yet she firmly believed in the supernatural properties of that pebble she wore in a locket around her neck. There are hundreds of men all over the world, and even cultured generalists as soon leave their collars and cravats at home as to go out without a rabbit foot in their pockets, or who will not talk over a business proposition without touching their fingers for the form of the metallically shaped rabbit's foot, I have been credibly told that the great Henry Irving once changed the bill from 'Hamlet' to 'The Belle' because the rabbit foot he has always used in making up for the part of the melancholy Dane was mislaid, and he felt a prescient dread that something dreadful would happen to him if he used anything else to give the proper lines to his stage complexion. I'll bet there are a great many more who wear their stockings inside out all day if they accidentally happened to get them out that way in the morning. The more I look into the interior of the human mind, the more I discover to prove that superstition is as strong among the educated as it is among the ignorant."

Sympathetic Butter.

It is the way of poets—poets and children—to attribute their own feelings to natural objects. For them the wind sighs, the brook laughs, and the landscape smiles or frowns. "Mister Green," said a venerable negro, entering the store of the village grocer and provision dealer one morning, "here's some butter my missus made, an' I've done toted it in to see if y'd hab de opportunity to sell it, sah."

"Good butter, is it?" said the storekeeper, as he took the package. "Yes, sah, prime butter," responded the old man, "on'y I've toted it in to see if y'd hab de opportunity to sell it, sah."

"Oh, I guess not," said the grocer; "this is a pretty cool morning."

"I see, sah," said the grocer, wiping his face with his handkerchief. "Dis is a mighty pleasant, cool mornin'; but y' see, I toted it down here pooty fast."

Fake Wood for Pianos.

Treated birch becomes mahogany of rare beauty, and "soaked" maple goes into all "fake" pianos now. So cleverly is the "fake" wood "weighted" that nothing of the sort of birch will prove the deception. Maple mahogany is soaked through to a depth of four inches, and will polish even better than the genuine wood.

GREAT BATTLES.

Some of the Engagements in Which Large Forces Were in Conflict.

Without doubt all the battles recorded in modern history the longest and sternest as well as one in which most men were engaged was the memorable battle of Leipzig October 16, 18 and 19, 1813, called by the Germans the battle of the nations. The number of troops engaged is variously stated by different writers at from 130,000 to 180,000 on the side of Napoleon I., and from 230,000 to 290,000 on that of the allies under Prince Schwarzenberg, Blucher and Bernadotte. In this awful battle the slain on both sides amounted to 30,000 and thousands of the wounded lay for days around the city. In the battle of Koenigsgratz, or Sadowa, July 3, 1866, fought during the "seven weeks' war," the allied Austrian and Prussian troops engaged amounted to about 200,000 men, while the Prussians, under their king, mustered in round numbers 200,000 combatants. The total loss of the Austrians, etc., amounted to about 40,000 men, while that of the Prussians was 10,000.

If we go back to the sieges of ancient days we find it stated that at one, fought at Tours in 732, between the Franks and the Saracens, from 30,000 to 40,000 men were killed on the field. This would of course mean that many more men were engaged than at Leipzig. In a battle mentioned in II. Chronicles between Asa, king of Judah, and Zerah, king of Ethiopia, we are told that the former had an army of a thousand thousand, or 1,000,000. Canon Rawlinson observes that this statement does not exceed the numbers of other oriental armies. Darius Codomachus brought into the field a force of 1,040,000 men near Arbela, where he was finally defeated by Alexander the Great, 331 B. C. Xerxes, as Prof. Rawlinson says, crossed into Greece with mainly about 1,000,000 combatants, and Artaxerxes Mnemon collected 1,200,000 to meet the attack of the younger Cyrus.

What He Had to Say.

It is not always a pleasant thing to be called upon suddenly to address a public meeting of any sort, as is amusingly illustrated by the following speech of one who was certainly not an orator, at the opening of a free hospital.

"Gentlemen,—ahem—I—I rise to say—that is, I wish to propose a toast, which I think you'll all say—ahem—I think, at least, that this toast is as you'll say, the toast of the occasion."

Gentlemen, I belong to a good many of these things, and I say, gentlemen, that this hospital requires no patronage—at least, what I mean is, you don't want any recommendation. You've only got to be ill—got to be ill.

"No, gentlemen, I find by the report" (turning over the leaves in a fidgety way) "that from the year seventeen—no, eighteen—no, ah, yes, it's—eighteen hundred and fifty—no, it's a thirty-eight—eight hundred and fifty—no, it's a thousand one hundred and ninety-three million—no! ah! (to a commotion at his side) "Eh? oh, yes, thank you—yes—one hundred and ninety-three thousand—two million—no, it's a million—no, it's a million and one hundred and ninety-three thousand—two hundred and thirty-one! Gentlemen, I beg propose—success to this admirable institution."

Some Curious Echoes.

One of the most remarkable echoes in the whole world, because it is at once artificial and natural, is that which the suspension bridge over the Menai Straits produces. If one of the piers be struck with a hammer, for example, the sound is repeated back from the other pier, and is heard five hundred feet distant, but also from each of the metallic supports of the roadway, and from the water itself, so that every stroke is multiplied into a succession of strokes, following the rate of about five a second. The effect is that of a kind of metallic trill, sonorous and strident. The chateau of Simondetta, near Milan, has a curious echo, which repeats the report of a firearm about sixteen times, even when the atmosphere is foggy and consequently unfavorable. In Sussex, not far from Shipley church, is an echo that repeats distinctly phrases of sixteen times, even when the atmosphere is foggy and consequently unfavorable. The effect is that of a kind of metallic trill, sonorous and strident. The chateau of Simondetta, near Milan, has a curious echo, which repeats the report of a firearm about sixteen times, even when the atmosphere is foggy and consequently unfavorable. In Sussex, not far from Shipley church, is an echo that repeats distinctly phrases of sixteen times, even when the atmosphere is foggy and consequently unfavorable.

The People Victoria Likes.

Although it has frequently been stated that newspapers are carefully kept from her majesty, it is well known among those acquainted with the queen's private life that no current events or topics escape her attention. Indeed, so curious is she about the principal personages of the day that she never rests until she has obtained their photographs. Among her majesty's most curious photographs is one of Louise Michel.

The queen likes two classes of people, those of rank who keep strictly within the limits of court etiquette—for which the queen is as great a stickler as the Emperor of Germany—and those who are no "respecters of persons," who can neither flatter nor cringe, who will reprove, or gossip, or repeat an amusing anecdote, such as the Scotch peasants or the most confidential servants of the royal household.

The queen has a great personal influence over children, and is very much interested in getting the opinions of nurses and governesses concerning the royal household as they are in their training.

Out of Pompeii's Ruins.

Over forty different kinds of surgical instruments were found in the house of a surgeon at Pompeii. Some resembled the instruments now in use, while others are so completely different from anything of the kind now employed that their use is entirely conjectural. All were incised in brass or bronze cases, and some even retained the scabbards in which they had been buried. Over 700 bottles and vials were taken from the shop of an apothecary in Pompeii. Most of them were of singular forms, some being fashioned to resemble certain animals. In one about a gallon and a half of liquid still remained. On being opened it was found to be a kind of balsam. It began to evaporate rapidly, and was, therefore, hermetically sealed.

PURELY CANADIAN NEWS.

INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Catch of From Various Points from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Simcoe has a new hub factory. Diptheria prevails at North River. The steamer Manitou is to be rebuilt. Elora badly needs more dwelling houses. Napier village has a ride club of 10 members.

Typhoid fever is almost epidemic at Bruce Mines.

Newboro' will have a hockey club this winter.

Robbing hen roosts is a favorite pastime in Orillia.

A new dock is to be built at Thessalon, Manulac.

Three icehouses at Jackson's Point recently collapsed.

No smoking is allowed in the cemetery at St. Catharines.

Georgetown is to employ a fifth high school teacher.

Chatham milk vendors must hereafter have a license.

The Port D'Alton rubber factory employs 200 hands.

The Central Exhibition, Guelph, has a deficit of \$34,49.

Alex. Coutts, Vespra, grew a six-pound potato on his farm.

J. Fuller, Theford, shot 50 ducks in one day on Lake Smith.

The water in Lake Simcoe has never been as low as it is now.

Rev. J. G. Watson will resign the incumbency of Wybridge.

Dr. Thos. H. Whitehead, of Fergus, has located in Hespeler.

Insurance rates in Winnipeg have been advanced 25 per cent.

C. Rittenbach, of the new proposition of the Lion Hotel, Waterloo.

The New Roman Catholic church at Sudbury has been dedicated.

The pretty new Masonic Hall at Espanville was opened last week.

Two Berlin hunters recently shot a baldwin owl—a very rare bird.

A great many buildings are being erected at the Porcupine settlement.

The Episcopal rectory at Amherstburg is to be sold under a mortgage.

McRae's hotel, Glenora, and Mead's, Wardville, have been burglarized.

W. H. Johnson, Barrie, has gone hunting for deer every year for the last 40 years.

It is proposed to build a new Episcopal church at Tilbury Centre.

Large quantities of wood and lumber have been stolen from the G.T.R. yards at London.

The steamer Orillia, plying on Lake Simcoe, is to be cut in two and lengthened 30 feet.

A by-law to raise \$200,000 for a system of waterworks will be submitted to the electors of Winnipeg.

It is said that there has not been a case of scarlet fever or typhoid at Gravenhurst for some years.

Mr. and Mrs. John Marlatt, Johnston, recently celebrated the 50th anniversary of their marriage.

The Montreal Council's Road Committee has decided to build a new City Hall at a cost of \$116,000.

The Presbytery of London has nominated Rev. Dr. Proudfoot for moderator of the general assembly.

His employees in Berlin presented Mayor Hilmer with a marble clock on his return from his wedding tour.

Rev. Mr. Fleming, Caledon East, has been called to the Presbyterian pastorate of the Cookstown circuit.

It is predicted that Archbishop Lewis will be the first Bishop of Ottawa, leaving the see of Ontario vacant.

It is said that a clause in the game laws will be changed next year, so that the hunting will commence earlier.

People at Gravenhurst and northwards are greatly dissatisfied with the G. T. R.'s poor railway accommodation.

More human remains are being found by laborers working at the excavation in front of the Cardinal's Palace, Quebec.

The Grand Trunk, the C. P. R., and all the New England lines have agreed to abolish passenger commissions after this year.

The rate on parcels between Canada and Japan by post will be reduced to 20 cents per pound on and after January 1, 1895.

The Owen Sound Cement Co.'s works at Shaw Lake are again in full blast. The output at present is about 125 barrels a day.

James McLeod, of Vancouver, B. C., is believed to be the youngest great-grandfather in America. He is not yet 51 years old.

At a meeting of the Guelph Presbytery Rev. Robert Torrance, D. D., was nominated for the moderatorship of the General Assembly.

Wheat shipments in the North-West will continue heavy. Between 175 and 200 cars pass through Winnipeg daily in transit to Fort William.

The name of Gananogue Junction has been changed to that of Thousand Island Junction, by which that station on the G.T.R. is now known.

Miss Martin, a young lady operator in the C.P.R. telegraph office, Ottawa, was recently informed that, by the death of an uncle, she inherited \$6,000.

Jno. Thomson, Woodford, has an apple which is half American Golden Russet and Tallman Sweet. Both varieties can be easily distinguished, as each has its own particular color and flavor. The russet is the larger part.

Application is being made to the Quebec City Council for permission to erect there a monument to General Montgomery, recently advocated by Sir William (the Hon.) It is to be erected by American subscriptions.

Good Advice.

Little Girl—"How did you scratch your nose?"

Whisper—"By cycling."

Little Girl (thoughtfully)—"You shouldn't ride with your nose so close to the ground."

The cider's bubbling in the cup.</

An Annual Event

Nearly every business man is engaged at this time of the year in the performance of an annual duty, viz. **Stock Taking**. He finds out how much he owes, and how much is owing him.

We want to pay every cent we owe. Now, how about that little balance that has been standing against YOU for some three months, some six months, some twelve months and some, Oh! So much longer than that. It isn't much you say, but to me it means a **Lot** in the aggregate. Our year closes the 1st February. Won't you call around.

W.W.Bole

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1895.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Rain was falling in the Mountains on Tuesday.

J. T. Bell, a prominent merchant of Estevan, spent Monday in town.

Post Office Inspector McLeod passed through town this week on a tour of inspection.

Lady's seal mitt, lined and faced with brown velvet, is awaiting an owner at THE TIMES office.

Rev. F. B. Stacey is this week assisting Pastor Brown at Regina in a series of revival services. He will return to-morrow.

Don't forget the smoking concert on Thursday evening, Feb. 14th. Full particulars and programme may be seen in another column.

W. H. Kelton, of Montreal, C.P.R. General Stenker, passed east on Tuesday night, having been with his family enjoying a vacation on the Pacific Coast.

Geo. Barlier, who has been in charge of Sinaluta station on the C.P.R. for several months, is in town. That station has been closed, and Mr. Barlier is being transferred to a station on the Soo branch.

Delayed trains have been a source of considerable inconvenience. To some it appeared rather adding insult to injury to dispatch freight trains and refuse to carry passengers who had been waiting a couple of days.

This week has been severely cold over the whole eastern half of America and in Europe. At New York and Philadelphia the mercury sank below zero, and throughout Ontario thermometers have registered from twenty to thirty-six degrees below.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is the opinion that prevails the minds of our Moose Jaw merchants, and which happily culminated in an employers' "spread" in Mr. Harry Healey's best style, at which the employees were the invited guests.

A communication of "A Mechanic" does not have the necessary attachment of a bona fide signature, without which, an invariable rule says that no foreign matter may be considered for insertion. The signature is not wanted for publication but simply as a guarantee of good faith.

The Stovel Co., printers, Winnipeg, are issuing a concise pocket directory, which is proving of great value to all having business in that city. It also includes a Secret Societies directory for Manitoba and the Territories. It is neatly printed on good paper and makes a handy reference book.

Last week's wreck at Pasqua Junction was caused by a "So" freight car, running the mile board mist and steam, and running through the open air at the junction. The engine, tender, a wooden water tank and a box car went through the switch before the train was stopped. The engine kept right side up and was without much trouble pulled on to the rails. The tender, tank and box car rolled over into the ditch.

Soft weather in the Mountains and snow banks between Gull Lake and Swift Current have played havoc with the train service this week. Wednesday's Atlantic express reached here only this morning; nine hours of the delay was occasioned this side of Medicine Hat. An engine and snow plow were ditched east of Gull Lake. Thursday's No. 2 closely followed its doerunner, and No. 2 to-day is reported one hour late. Trains from the east and south have reached Moose Jaw very nearly on time.

C.P.R. Car Service Agent Allen, of Winnipeg, spent Tuesday in Moose Jaw.

Mr. N. H. McLeod returned yesterday from a short holiday spent at Broadview and Moosomin.

Mr. John Tucker, Moosomin, G. M. of the G. L. I. O. O. F., paid Valley Lodge an official visit the past week.

Mr. Barlow, of Montreal, who invented the couzinger now in use on passenger trains on the C.P.R. system, was in town on Tuesday.

Mr. E. Fearon, of Maple Creek, Member of Assembly for Medicine Hat District, went west yesterday, returning from Regina where he had been paying his first visit on departmental business.

Mr. Lee You left for Chicago on Sunday to resume mercantile pursuits on the West Side. Mr. Lee You had been spending a long vacation at home in China and on the way back to Chicago, being favorably impressed with Moose Jaw, stopped over here a few weeks.

"Pay your taxes" is the order that comes from the Council and the Collector has been instructed accordingly. As the money is needed it is hoped the citizens will accept this note of warning and pay in without any trouble. The Collector can be found almost any time in the Town Clerk's office.

The Moose Jaw hockey team engaged to play the second match in the McLeod series last evening at Regina, but delayed trains prevented. The team went down this morning on Wednesday's No. 2 train—34 hours late—and the match will be played this evening.

The annual meeting of the Grand Council R. T. of T. for the North-West Territories will be held in Moose Jaw, on the 19th and 20th inst. A public meeting is to be held in the town hall on the evening of the 19th, when speakers are expected from different towns in the Territories. Full particulars will be given next week.

The North German Lloyd steamship Elbe, bound from Bremen for New York, was sunk in a collision with a small steamer fifty miles off Lowestoft on Jan. 30th. Out of 380 souls she carried, only twenty-one survivors have been landed. There may be others afloat in some of the ship's small boats. The estimated loss of life is a present 350.

On Sunday last the fourteenth anniversary of the Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor was duly observed by the two Societies in Moose Jaw. In the morning they attended the Presbyterian church, where the Rev. Mr. Ledingham delivered a very interesting and instructive sermon from the text "He that believeth on the Son of God hath the witness in himself," 1 John 5:10, pointing out the different ways in which Endeavorers ought to be witnesses for Christ. In the evening they attended the Methodist church, and were treated to a special sermon by Rev. Mr. Stacey, who took as his text, "Son, go work today in my vineyard," Matt. 21:28. During the course of his sermon he related how the Society originated and briefly outlined the progress it has made. Referring to the motto, "For Christ and the Church," he said it should be the motto of everyone who professed to follow Christ.

Boharm Jetts.

BOHARM, Jan. 29, 1895.—We understand that our Caron pugilists are able to go out again with clear recognitions. On Tuesday last Mr. M. Johnston had the misfortune to have one of his best calves knocked off the track by No. 1 passenger going west. The animal managed to get to the stable itself, but only lived three or four days. While others have had similar mishaps we understand that this is the first for Mr. Johnston since he came to the country nearly five years ago.

Sometime within two or three weeks a colt was thrown of the track and killed near Boharm.

We think Boharm must be going to have another concert sometime in the near future, as low strains of music have been heard coming forth out of some of the dwellings in the neighborhood.

Another little stranger came to the home of Mr. Walker Augers last week, it has come to stay and rule the roost. It's a boy and doing well.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

A Social Consensus.

A novelty in the line of church socials was introduced by the Methodist Ladies' Aid on Tuesday evening in the form of a "Consensus Social," which was held at the residence of Mrs. W. W. Bole. It tickled the popular fancy and added a spice of mystery to the evening's programme. When an energetic participation is numerous parlor games had imparted to everyone a desire for material entertainment, demure looking waiters attired in natty caps, made the rounds with the following bill-of-fare, from which each of the guests was allowed to select four items:—

The unvarying member.
Three quarters of the earth.
Old money's solace.
Hidden tears.
Food for the spinning wheel.
Cold comfort.
Grieved staff.
What some people are.
A square meal.
Example in addition.
Changeable politicians.
What some people don't know.
The great negative request.
What athletic people are.
Woman of grit.
Fruit of the vine.
Bachelor's comfort.
Marble slab.
Our calamity.
Joy of Darwin's ancestors.
Skipper's home.
The great American Desert.
The Dean family in oils.
Not a poet, though Shelley.
Ship of the old block.
Rust of the commentator.
It was surely a varied menu, but to many it was the reverse of satisfactory. One young man who believed himself to be well versed in riddles, made selection of Three-quarters of the earth, Old money's solace and a ship of the old block; when a meal consisting of a glass of cold water, a cup of tea, an onion and a tooth pick was laid before him, his expression may be better imagined than described.

To make up for disappointments occasioned, a second round was made with a most generous display of edibles, and the joke was then more fully appreciated. Following the supper, Mr. Hyson (brother of Conductor Hyson of Moose Jaw) favored the company with a couple of songs rendered in fine voice. The social in its entirety was a very pronounced success. An unusually large number were in attendance.

Laurier on the School Question.

At Toronto on Tuesday Mr. Laurier spoke. The following is an extract: "There is room in the North-West perhaps for 50,000,000 of families to find food and shelter immediately, if they went there. Now, but the Conservative party has imposed upon us a debt of one hundred millions in order to have a railway to communicate with those Territories. The people of Canada accepted the duty cheerfully under the supposition that those Territories would fill up with people who would help us to carry the burden. What is the result to-day? The records of the department of agriculture show 800,000 emigrants landed at Quebec and were sent to Manitoba and the North-West but we find instead of 800,000 emigrants who have been located there by the agricultural department only 300,000. Half a million had gone where? Guess to the land on the other side of the line, no more favored by nature than I am sure, not so much favored by nature as our own land. He attributed this to protection. Referring to the Manitoba school question he said: "I do not wish to make any political capital out of that, even if I had it in my power to be borne into office over that question I would not do it. For my part I must tell you frankly that I see in the question a question of fact or constitutional interpretation. I think it was a question of fact and nothing else. What was the complaint of my fellow countrymen and the Catholic Manitoba? That help the legislature of Manitoba, although in name it establishes a system of non-sectarian schools in reality it imposed upon them a system of Protestant schools and they ask to be relieved from such a system. I may say I am a firm believer in equal rights and a strong believer in provincial rights, but I stated on the floor of the Commons and elsewhere that if the complaint was true, if Catholic children were forced to attend Protestant schools, it was such an outrage upon conscience that no Protestant community would tolerate it. The government did not take up their position, they have asked that they help the legislature to the courts twice and now they have to deal with it. It is a pure question of fact and I have nothing to say until the government have spoken upon it. That is the position I have adopted. I have said already that if the facts are true it would be an outrage on conscience. I stand upon that ground. If the government have any better ground I would be ready to assist them in solving the question. This is a political question. To-day it is purely a judicial question. It shall become a political question when the government shall have given their decision upon an appeal to Manitoba."

Cameron-McLeod.

A quiet wedding was solemnized on Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. McLeod, Manitoba street, the occasion being the marriage of Mrs. McLeod's daughter, Miss Maud, to Mr. Sam. Cameron. The ceremony was conducted at 20'clock by Rev. T. W. Cunliffe, of St. John the Baptist's church. The bride was the recipient of many presents, and one and all will unite with THE TIMES in wishing for Mr. and Mrs. Cameron a long and blissful life.

Parkeg.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
PARKEG, Feb. 4, 1895.—The weather is very rough this week, but the ranchers dare come to town. Messrs. C. Colenutt and C. H. Bonswick were in town and returned the same evening. Mr. Jones returned home from Moose Jaw this evening. Mr. A. Catt went to Moose Jaw to-day. He is very much taken up with the Jaw and is thinking of taking a dwelling place in the town.

There was a party of four men lost on the night of Jan. the 29th, while in search of Blue Stone Ranches, but Mr. Colenutt was very lucky to find them; they had been given up for lost.

Dundurn Murmurs.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
DUNDURN, Jan. 29.—Mr. G. M. Annable arrived last week but did not bring the press. He expects that along very soon but tells us that instead of a printing it is only a hay press. Mac may be able to run that all right but we doubted his abilities in regard to the other.

Toothache seems to be all the fashion now, another of our young gents having joined.

Mr. Wm. McKay arrived from Moose Jaw on Saturday's train. He will remain at Poverty Ranch for a while.

Mr. Johnston and his son came in on Wednesday with nine head of cattle from Finsbury which he disposed of to one of our leading ranchers. He left on Tuesday's train for Winnipeg, his son remaining with Mr. McCordick for the winter.

Mr. W. A. H. a'Court, accompanied by Mr. G. M. Annable, took a trip to the Muskeg Ranch on business last Monday.

A series of Biblical discourses are being held in this settlement.

A most exciting incident occurred the other day at Mr. Annable's Ranch. Wishing to kill a beast for their own use, this able butcher went forth armed with rifle, rope and knife; not being well versed as to the nature of the animal he had to deal with and not being a crack shot he only stunned the beast. His four assistants at once undertook to hold it down while Mac proceeded to cut its throat. This done it sprang up throwing them in all directions and went off apparently as well as ever. After several ineffectual efforts to catch it with the rope they succeeded in bringing it to earth. This time tying it to a tree they now brought out the shot gun and last of all the beast died.

North-West of Moose Jaw.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

I thought as you have often published a budget of notes from Observers and Wandering Willies, perhaps you would like to get a few notes from a resident of these parts. The settlers here seem mostly to be pursuing the even tenor of their ways, with a few exceptions. We hear that Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Hopkins have a daughter. E. N. is delighted and consequently wanders quite a bit if you should get into conversation with him. We notice tops of stables round here are hardly visible through the snow, and hay stacks are fast disappearing. Mr. E. N. is getting a petition largely signed to get a post office established at his house. It will be handy for Messrs. Bradshaw, Williams, T. D. Watson, the rascals, and others to get their mail. It is rumored that E. N. Hopkins is to be made a J. P. in the place of J. Porter who has left this neighborhood. Weather cold; no coal, and the old ties are all gone in most places. E. W. seems to do well on venison. He says it is killed in season all right. He is also thinking of sending his draught stallion, Orsagendash, back to Ontario.

There is some talk of opening our school first of March. It is thought by some that it would be a good plan to dig a cellar under the school house and use it in cold weather. It is also rumored that Mr. J. E. Annable is to be out soon in this neighborhood to organize a Patron lodge; there may be an aspirant from these parts for the Dominion house at the coming election. We have lots more news but guess it will keep to next time.
SCRIBBLER.

CALL AND SEE MY X'MAS

• Stock of •

Choice Candies

Candy Toys.

Also Cigars of the best brands El Padre Pins, El Padre, Crusaders and other domestic brands.

Thos. Healey.

Ottawa Hotel.

Elaborately fitted up with latest improvements. Lighted throughout with electric light. Billiard hall and commercial rooms in connection. Every accommodation for the travelling public.
Choice Liquors and Cigars.

R. H. W. HOLT, PROPRIETOR.

Hogs bought and sold. Fine Dressed Hogs on hand for sale.

THINGS WE READ OF

But Seldom See—Why Don't Some of Them Happen Here?

Isn't it a funny thing that while every other portion of the country, of the continent, of the globe, in fact, furnishes occasionally an incident so unusual, so remarkable or so laughable as to warrant the telegraphing of it to all the newspapers and bulletin boards within the kingdom, thereby making known to all peoples the existence of a formerly unheard of and deeply buried hamlet or forgotten village—Isn't it a wonder, we say, that some such incident never falls to the fortune of our own town, to give food for gossip during these winter months while times are slack, and which might draw, for a time, the eyes of the world to this common centre? It is a wonder, but there is no use lingering long in wonder. If things will not happen in our midst to help a poor reporter out, then the reporter will have to turn his eyes to points where things do happen.

It was only last week this thing happened, but the scene was set many, many miles from Moose Jaw. By the way, were you ever overpowered by coal gas? If not, thank God; for if there is a distinctly disagreeable experience to which mortal man is sometimes subjected, it is a fellow's feelings who is just recovering after having been rendered insensible by coal gas. It is sick headache, a left-hander in the pit of the stomach, castor oil, Epsom salts and sea sickness all in one.

Well, this thing happened in a house in a tenement district in a large city. The house was not exactly a tenement house nor yet an apartment house, but it was a house where many people lived and lodged. Now in the city the weather grew rigorous, and the furnace in this house got out of kilter. Many of the dwellers therein depended for their warmth upon the cantankerous furnace and one worthy couple hit upon an expedient to obviate the difficulty occasioned. A large pan was procured and a docket was made on a neighbor who fortunately possessed a self-feeder. Vigorously shaking down the stove, the pan was speedily filled with hot ashes and burning coals, which, when carried to the cold room, quickly diffused no small measure of heat, and the couple, proffering thereby, warmed their blankets, and were soon very nicely ensconced between them.

But the warm ashes and coals ere long had filled the room with a noxious smoke—coal gas; and but for a merciful interposition of Providence which caused the spouse to kick a particularly sore corn belonging to her good man, it is safe to say that a double funeral would have been held next day. The old man uttered a shriek of pain and jumped to his feet, but so dead an effect had the gas already taken that he sank helpless upon the floor. His shriek saved him. On the same flat there dwelt a brave Scotchman, who heard the yell; he seized a gun and a candle, and tying his white apron about his burly but scantly clad form, he rushed to action, followed by a more timorous companion whose movements were retarded by the profuseness and longevity of his night robe. Our Scotchman upon opening the door, quickly realized the nature of the catastrophe. He rushed to the aid of the fallen man, and would without more ado have conveyed him to fresh air, had not the good wife, becoming partially aroused and feeling instinctively the lurking danger—at that moment jumped from bed and fallen prostrate across the form of her helpless husband. To further complicate matters, the companion with the exuberant night dress mentioned above just then reached the room. In his excitement his feet got entangled in the flowing robe, and down came he, to add to the perplexity of the Scotchman. The simultaneous arrival of a sweet damsel of sixteen winters, in faultless gown and slippers, and a second brave Highlandman whose sole reinment consisted of a piece that was a cross between the kilts of his father and the sack of the witch that Tums o' Shanter saw dancing, put a finishing stroke to the contretemps. But for the fresh air that followed the last Highlandman into the room the whole party would have suffocated.

Parkeg Scraps.
Mr. T. P. Houston, of Broadview, paid a short visit to his sister Mrs. R. F. Manley.
Miss Manley is visiting friends in Moose Jaw this week.
A party of our local sports were out hunting antelope on Saturday and succeeded in bagging one prairie chicken.
Mr. Bradshaw returned from Moose Jaw on Wednesday.
On Thursday morning one of our young men had the misfortune to get caught out in a blizzard. Our usually quiet town became alarmed in the afternoon when he did not return but towards evening when he showed up somewhat he arrived home and thinks in future he will stay there stormy or sea.

Harry Bonwick was in town from Bluerock this week.
Albert Contemplates a visit to Can on before long.

THE UNKNOWN.

TEACHER WANTED

For Westview School District No. 256. Second class professional; male preferable. Duties to commence about March 1st, 1895. Apply to
J. A. MAHARG,
Sec'y-Treas., Moose Jaw P.O.

STRAYED.

Strayed onto my premises, Sec. 26, Tp. 18, Rg. 27, on or about the 27th Nov., 1894, one red heifer calf. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses.
N. HARRIS,
Moose Jaw.

CATTLE STRAYED!

Strayed or stolen from the herd of the undersigned, two steers and two heifers, branded on right shoulder. Any party discovered in possession of these cattle, contrary to law, will be prosecuted.
W. C. SANDER,
31st St. Sec. 25, Tp. 20, Rg. 27.
Moose Jaw P.O.

Bargains FOR CASH

We are in need of some CASH very much this month and it must be got. For the balance of this month good honest goods must go at a sacrifice. Now is the time to make one dollar buy two dollars worth. All winter goods must go regardless of cost. Our high class, ready made clothing must be reduced. In shirts and underwear we are giving the greatest values you ever had the privilege of snapping up. Its CASH we want and BARGAINS WE WILL GIVE.

M. J. MACLEOD.

A Grand Smoking Concert

— WILL BE HELD IN —

RUSSELL HALL.

— ON —

Thursday Eve'g,

FEBRUARY 14,

St. Valentine's Day,

AT 8:15 P.M. SHARP.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

T. Baber, Esq., will Preside.

The following sparkling programme will be presented for the small fee of 25 cents admission. Every number of the programme is of the first class order, nothing objectionable will be allowed. Come all and enjoy a good smoke, and hear the best comedienne programme ever rendered. Smoking all the time. 25 cents admission. Dags, boys and Ladies 10c admission.

PROGRAMME.

1. Overture, Mr. Ball's Orchestra.
2. Song, "Only a Picture of my Boy," Mr. Bailey.
3. Instrumental March, "The Boys of Moose Jaw," Mr. A. Ball.
4. Comic Song, Mr. Lang.
5. Violin Solo, "Flourishing on the Waves," Mr. Bates.
6. Comic Song, "Peter Winkle," Mr. Richards.
7. Quartette, for piano, violin, autoharp and mouth organ, Messrs. Ball, Healey, Pat. Callon and Battell.
8. Recitation, "The Enlargement of Hades," H. V. Fleming.
9. Guitar Duet, selected, Messrs. Munna and Keef.
10. Comic Song, "He Ain't In It," Mr. Thompson.
11. Tin Whistle Solo, "Irish Airs," Mr. Henderson.
12. Song, "Eileen Allane," Mr. Bailey.
13. Violin Solo, "Scottish Airs," Mr. Henderson.
14. Comic Song, "Sentimental Song," will be sung by composer, Thomas Haney.
15. Mouth Organ Solo, Mr. Battell.
16. Comic Song, "McCartie's Widow," Mr. Bates.
17. Organ Solo, "Airs from Sullivan's Operas," Mr. A. Ball.
18. Instrumental, "Smoker's Delight," Orchestra.
19. "Auld Lang Syne."

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

R.I.P.A.N.S.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.